# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,655—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

**PETER F. HEERING'S**
**COPENHAGEN**
**CHERRY BRANDY.**

**Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.**

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1896. |
| † ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 11th April. |
| R.M.L. AUSTRALIA | 6901 | I. Reeves | 18th „ |
| B.V.L. CLYDE | 4136 | R. G. Murray | 25th „ |
| R.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 2nd May. |
| † SUTLEJ | 4202 | A. Symons | 9th „ |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 5263 | M. DeHorne | 16th „ |
| | | | FRIDAY. 5 P. M. |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 22nd May. |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 29th „ |
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | A. Symons | 5th June. |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 12th „ |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 19th „ |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5207 | R. F. Briscoe | 26th „ |

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard a Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th March 1896.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

#### ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st May 1896 |
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st June 1896 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

#### ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | V. Gherzmann | 3,042 | 350 | 7th April '96 |
| ELEKTRA | F. Kossovich | 3,185 | 350 | 7th May '96 |
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 350 | 7th June '96 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

#### STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 350 | 21st April '96 |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1, 1896.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

### HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEES,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.................. Rs. 4.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay;
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 11th April at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 9th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 8th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA" 2,860 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, sailing about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th April, 1896.

### KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CITY OF KHIOS | 3,246 | A. Kinloch. | About 11th April. |

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the Latest Improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck, amidships.

Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th March, 1896.

## WANTED.

### MOMBASSA-UGANDA RAILWAY.

WANTED four NATIVE ENGINE-DRIVERS and eight Stokers. Applicants must be ready to start 11th April. Apply between 12 and 1 with Certificates to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Agents, Mombassa-Uganda Railway.

### WANTED,

AS SUPERINTENDENT of Works, a Civil Engineer for the Sukkur Municipality with experience of Water-Works and House-Connection. Knowledge of Mechanical Engineering desirable but not absolutely necessary. Salary, Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300. Apply to SECRETARY, Sukkur Municipality, with certificates and references before 20th April, 1896.

PIRBUX, President,
Sukkur Municipality.

Sukkur, 26th March, 1896.

## FOR SALE.

### FOR SALE
AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, TARDEO.

A COMPOUND Condensing Steam-Engine 400 Indicated Horse-Power. High Pressure Cylinder, Corliss Valve, Diameter 20 inches, Low Pressure Cylinder, Slide Valve, Diameter 34 inches both 4½ feet stroke, Revolutions per minute 4 , Spur Teeth, Number of teeth 176, Breadth of tooth 12 inches, Pitch 3¼ inches, Second motion Spur Wheel 62 teeth, Crank Shaft of steel.

Also 1 spare second motion Spur Wheel.

Apply to

D. M. PETIT, SONS AND CO.
Agents.

The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.

### NOTICE.

REGARDING THE SALE OR LEASE OF THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MADRAS, AND ITS BRANCH PRESS AT OOTACAMUND.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase (subject to the authority of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) of the land, buildings and premises of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras, together with the Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Printing Materials, Type, Stock-in-Trade, Stores, Furniture, Implements, Utensils and other articles and things in and about the same and in and about the Branch Press at Ootacamund and of the interest of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum in the large Almanac, the Pocket Almanac and the Sheet Calendar published annually by the Press, or for the lease of the same lands, buildings and premises (other than in the underwritten conditions of Lease excepted), Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Type, Furniture, Implements and Utensils, and the purchase of the same materials, Stock-in-Trade, Stores and other Articles and things.

For particulars regarding premises and plant, conditions of sale or lease, and Forms of Tender, apply to the SECRETARY, Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road ; or see Advertisement in the "Madras Mail" of the 30th day of March, 1896.

(Form of Tender.)

TO THE SECRETARY,
"Lawrence Asylum Press.

SIR

Adverting to the Advertisement in the re the Sale-Lease of the Lawrence Asylum Presses at Madras and Ooty, I now beg to submit this my tender of Rs. for the Purchase-Lease of the same on the terms of the Advertisement and enclose Rs. in the earnest-money demanded.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

## INDIAN TEAS.

TREACHER & COMPANY are the appointed Agents for the celebrated Teas of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED. The Company has gained 12 Medals and 10 Prizes at Exhibitions in India, London, and Paris.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known speciality from the Kousanie Gardens | 1-lb. packets, per packet | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| | 5-lb. catties, „ catty | 6 | 2 | 6 | 14 |
| SOUCHONG, Finest, in 1-lb., packets | per packet | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| PEKOE, Finest, in 1-lb. packets | „ | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| HYSON, Young (Green), in 1-lb. packets | „ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 11 |
| ORANGE, PEKOE, Finest „ | „ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 11 |
| TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, in 1-lb. packets | „ | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea, | per lb. | 0 | 10 | 0 | 12 |
| CEYLON TEA, of the very Finest quality, 1-lb. packets | „ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 11 |

### TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## READABLE BOOKS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

READABLE BOOKS FOR THE BUNGALOW OR FOR TRAVELLING IN PAPER COVERS, Rs. 2-0.

IN CLOTH BINDING, Rs. 2-8.

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THE MAHATMA : By Mabel Collins.
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MAELCHO ; By the Hon'ble Emily Lawless.
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PEG THE RAKE : By Rita.
A GREY EYE OR SO : By F. Frankfort Moore.
A SON OF THE PLAIN : By A Paterson.
THE CROOKED STICK : By Rolf Boldrewood.
THE MASQUERADE MYSTERY : By Fergus Hume.
RED ROWANS : By Flora A. Steele.
THE ONE WHO LOOKED ON : By E. H. Montressor.
GOD-FORSAKEN : By F. Breton.
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THE "APOLLO" SHIRT.

SOFT PLEATED FRONT AS NOW WORN.

| | |
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| NEW ZEPHYRS | Rs. 54 per doz. |
| NEW MATTES | „ 54 „ |
| NEW CAMBRICS | „ 48 „ |

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**CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT** for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT Superior to any other for body and covering power.
**CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS** (Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled
**CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS** Own manufacture.
**CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.** Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
**WALTER CARSON & SONS,**
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

THE Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort. Cheap Spectacles may be obtained for about half the price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight the economy becomes a very doubtful one.

### FOLDERS OR PRINCE NEZ.

| | Steel. Rs. a. | Silver. Rs. a. | Gold. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 8 0 | 20 0 | 32 0 |
| Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles | 12 0 | 24 0 | 45 0 |
| Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles | 16 0 | 28 0 | 50 0 |

### RIMLESS FOLDERS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 0 |
| Best Quality Pebbles | 10 0 |

### SPECTACLES.

#### SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

| | Steel. Rs. a. | Silver Rs. a. | Gold. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 0 | 18 0 | 35 0 |
| Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles | 12 0 | 24 0 | 45 0 |
| Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles | 16 0 | 28 0 | 50 0 |

#### TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

| | Steel. Rs. a. | Silver. Rs. a. | Gold. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 5 0 | 16 0 | 35 0 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 0 | 20 0 | 40 0 |
| Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles | 12 0 | 24 0 | 50 0 |
| Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles | 16 | 28 | 60 0 |

#### RIDING HOOKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Class | 5 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 8 0 | 20 0 | 35 0 |
| Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles | 12 0 | 24 0 | 45 0 |
| Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles | 16 0 | 28 0 | 50 0 |

#### SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Crown Glass | 8 0 | 20 0 | 38 0 |
| Fine Quality Pebbles | 10 0 | 22 0 | 40 0 |
| Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles | 12 0 | 24 0 | 50 0 |
| Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles | 16 0 | 28 0 | 60 0 |

### LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case | Rs. 25 |
| Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon | „ 18 |
| Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon | „ 32 |
| ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames | „ 18 |

### SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Mounted Pebble | Rs. 18 |
| Dr. Menist's Pebble | „ 8 |
| Best Crown Glass | Rs. 3-8 |
| Ordinary Glass | „ 14 |

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

## FOR Rs. 2-6

ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF

### BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND A COPY OF

### THE ROYAL ALBUM

Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

## BOLTON & COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

### CHAMPAGNES.

Champagne is a very favourite and popular wine.

| | Cash Prices. Quarts. Rs. As. Per Dozen. | | Pints. Rs. As. Per Dozen. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HEIDSICK'S DRY MONOPOLE | 90 | 0 | 46 | 0 |
| PERRIER JOUETS' RESERVE CUVEE | 84 | 0 | 44 | 0 |
| JULES MUMM'S | 50 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| ROEDERER | 84 | 0 | ...... | |

### SHERRIES.

Our Sherries are specially selected and shipped by a well-known firm.

| | Quarts. | | Pints. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMONTILLADO superior, very old and choice | 48 | 0 | ...... | |
| AMONTILLADO rich nutty flavoured | 43 | 0 | ...... | |
| MANZANILLA very dry and pale | 36 | 0 | ...... | |
| VINO DE PASTO a rich dinner wine | 33 | 0 | ...... | |
| MARSALA VIRGIN pale | 22 | 0 | ...... | |
| MADEIRA EAST INDIAN very choice | 42 | 0 | ...... | |
| MUSCATEL | ...... | | 18 | 0 |
| MALAGA | ...... | | 18 | 0 |
| DINNER SHERRY PALE AND LIGHT WINE | 27 | 0 | ...... | |

### HOCKS.

These wines are most delicate and fragrant as well as wholesome and are imported direct.

| | Cash Prices. Quarts. Rs. As. Per Dozen. | | Pints. Rs. As. Per Dozen. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ERBACH | 22 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| LAUBENHEIMER | 24 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| NEIRSTEINER | 20 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| NEIRSTEINER PEARL | 30 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| STEINWEIN GLASS JUG | 36 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| LEIBFRAUMILCH | 50 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| RUDFSHEIM BERG | 30 | 0 | ...... | |
| STEINBURG CABINET | 36 | 0 | ...... | |

### SPARKLING WINES.

These wines are of higher qualities, having an aromatic flavour and a softness to the taste.

| | Quarts. | | Pints. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPARKLING MOSELLE very dry | 40 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE full muscatel | 53 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| SPARKLING HOCK full flavour | 50 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| SPARKLING HOCK muscatel | 36 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| SPARKLING CLARET | 27 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY | 48 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| SPARKLING SAUTERNE | 28 | 0 | ...... | |

## BAHADUR CIGARS.
### PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

**BAHADUR REEDS.**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

### McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

## JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

**F. JOYCE & Co., LD.,** 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TIVOLI THEATRE.

ONLY.
5 MORE PERFORMANCES IN INDIA 5.
Of the Universal Favourites.
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING APRIL 7TH,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered to
M. PROVO.

The Marvellous Equilibrist, Shadowgraphist, &c., who will introduce some new and wonderful tricks.

Last time in India to-night of
Hudson and Shine's Salvation Grotesquerie, and the funniest of all funny farces.
LIVING MODELS AND TWENTY OTHER ITEMS.
Admission as usual. Box Plan SOUNDY'S
THOS. P. HUDSON.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 11TH,
HUDSON'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
Grand Complimentary Benefit tendered to
MISS MAY HABGOOD.
3 Entertainments in one 3
MINSTRELSY, OPERA AND BURLESQUE.
Souvenir autograph photo engraving of Miss Habgood given gratis to all Patrons.

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NOTICE.

**TEMPORARY ENGINEERS REQUIRED.** Apply stating Salary expected and send Testimonials to AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

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### SALVAGE SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES CONCERNED.

A LARGE quantity of wines, champagne, spirits, and liquors, of all qualities salved from the Army and Navy Stores Fire now on SALE to the Trade or Private Consumers, at very low prices and in quantities from one dozen upwards. Most of the wine is in excellent condition and can be seen at the Cellars at rear of the Premises, destroyed by the fire on and from the 8th April.

---

### WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

THERE will be an ELECTION: In DECEMBER, to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS including THREE CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS of the VALUE (upon conditions) of £80, for Boys who on June 1, are between the Ages of 12 and 14.

For particulars apply to the BURSAR, Wellington College, Berks, England.

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### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1896, for PAVING FOOTPATHS and Laying Water Tables, Kerbing and Set Stone Paving in various parts of the City of Bombay.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Re. 1 (one) be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I., B.A., M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 31st March, 1896.

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### CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

---

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... £500,000
RESERVE FUND............ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

---

### GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

### EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF COLOURED SAREES (PATAL), CHINTZ, IRON SAFE, MIRROR, COPY-PRESS, AND A BALE OF DAMAGED YELLOW TWIST.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Mukunjee Hurakjee Kurvut, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, a quantity of coloured piece-goods, sarees, patals, chintz, and cut pieces, &c.

Also in re Jugjivan Muljee Parukh and Nagurdas Hurjiwan Sha, traded in Bombay under the name of Nagurdas Tarachund and Co., insolvents:—Consisting of iron safe, mirror, copying press, clock, globe lamps, empty mehta boxes, gadee and pillows.

Also by order and on account of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co—O M S—1 bale damaged yellow twist.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 7th April, 1896.

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### KOP'S BEER

NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for Quarter ending 31st March, 1896, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register of the Bank on that date and distribution thereof made on the 15th April, 1896.

The Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the Register of Members of the Company will remain closed from the 1st to 8th proximo inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board.
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office Armenian Street, Madras, 31st March, 1896.

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### BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the rules passed at the General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 10th May, 1893, the Committee have appointed TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1896, for the purpose of Balloting for the ELECTION of a Representative of the Chamber to be proposed to H. E. the Governor in Council for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, under the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on the above day.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th March, 1896.

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### TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks at Current Rates and Discount.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.
Bombay, 31st March, 1896.

---

WE have THIS DAY APPOINTED Mr. RUSTOMJI COWASJI PATELL, Merchant, Apollo Street, our SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency, to SELL COAL of our well-known Turga Katras Coal Company's Mines, Bengal.

RAI ISHWARI PRASAD RAM NARAYEN,
Managing Proprietor of the Company.
Apollo Street, No. 57, Bombay, 2nd April, 1896.

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### B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

WITH the approval of the Board of Directors and Government, Mr. E. B. CARROLL, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, has been appointed to officiate as Agent of the Company during the absence of the Undersigned on 40 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 7th April, 1896.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 4th April, 1896.

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NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice to the Public that I have ADMITTED my SON MUNGULDASS MANORDASS alias CHOONILAL, a PARTNER in all the business carried on by me in BOMBAY, BHAVNAGAR, NADIAD, and NADIAD MILL and other places out of Bombay.—Dated the 1st day of April, 1896.

MANORDASS HURACKCHAND.

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### THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mrs. S. D. Sassoon who has been elected a Director of the Company by the Board to fill up a vacancy in their body.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 3rd, to Tuesday, the 21st April, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHOY EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 12th March, 1896.

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### REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,
Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

---

### R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 | 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 | 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 | 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 | 0 |

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, &c., supplied.

---

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are old in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

---

### THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Twelve Months | Rs. 26 |
| Six Months | 13-8 |

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. | London. |
| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | London. |
| JAMES HAWKER AND Co. | Plymouth. |
| POL ROGER AND Co. | Rheims. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER & Co. | Château d'Ay. |
| PERINET ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Château d'Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| CURLIER FRERES. | Cognac. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| LEACOCK AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COSSART, GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith, N. B. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL. | Leith, N. B. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| FELICE SCHEIBLER. | Milan. |
| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
| W. DOYLE. | London. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER. | Vienna. |
| Jos. DIETZL. | Budapest. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Cote d'Or. |
| J. & R. GRANT. | Rothes, N. B. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN & Co. | Stockholm. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| T. P. GRIFFIN & Co. | London. |
| FRANK BAILEY & Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## INSURANCES.

### THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

---

### INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to BOMBAY:—

AGENTS:
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OLD SECRETARIAT.
D. LINDSAY,
Secretary

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 57,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and [illegible] Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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## "GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

### THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
## DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

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### ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

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## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 6,000,000 = | Rs. 1,20,00,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | " 4,500,000 = | " 90,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " 4,020,000 = | " 8,40,000 |

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C. [illegible],
Manager.

## BANKS.

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MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | Rs. | 24,45,110 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserves and Rest | " | 10,79,540 | 12 | 8 |
| Deposits | " | 97,19,594 | 10 | 5 |
| Bankers Balances | " | 11,749 | 2 | 8 |
| Bills and Acceptances | " | 7,17,549 | 0 | 5 |
| Sundries | " | 1,13,006 | 2 | 11 |
| Total | Rs. | 1,40,86,549 | 13 | |

ASSETS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. | 9,18,969 | 10 | 2 |
| Government and other Authorised Securities | " | 4,86,145 | 9 | 4 |
| Loans, Bills, Advances | " | 1,19,08,402 | 9 | 4 |
| Properties, Dead Stock | " | 1,93,130 | 15 | 2 |
| Bills, Contra, Sundries | " | 5,79,901 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | Rs. | 1,40,86,549 | 13 | 1 |

*N. B.*—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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### CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
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Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

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ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

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### SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
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Chief Agents.

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### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
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All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

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ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

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### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | | Exclusive Reserve Fund |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND | " | 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | " | 2,600,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND | £ | 3,600,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,250,000 |

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.

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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of a Representative in the Legislative Council, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 8, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
Sixth lecture, Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, Framjee Hall, 6 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre : Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Sultan entered the dock on Sunday ; the steamer Manningtry left it on Saturday, and the steamer Ariel on Sunday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Loch Tay entered the dock on Sunday ; the steamer Hispania left it on Saturday, and the steamer Aston Hall on Sunday.

Y. M. C. A., Grant Road Branch.—Pastor H. E Barrett will give a Gospel Address, at 8-30, to-night, in the Lecture Hall. A hearty welcome to all.

The New Colaba Railway Station.—The new Colaba Railway Station, a description of which has already appeared in these columns, was formally opened for traffic yesterday.

Small Causes Court.—Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, the Second Judge, Small Causes Court, took charge of his acting appointment as Chief Judge on Saturday last. Mr. McLeod, barrister-at-law, also took charge of his acting appointment as Second Judge of the Court, on the same day.

Theft at Sea.—Monji Mowji, a Hindu, residing at Kicka Street, has reported to the police that, on the morning of the 3rd instant, while he was on his way to Bombay from Karachi by the steam-ship Dumra, some one stole his canvas bag, containing wearing apparel, currency notes, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 270.

Seriously Injured by a Fall.—Virji Ravji, aged eight, residing on the first floor of Mr. Virjivandas Madhowdas' house in the Fort, was, on Sunday afternoon, conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from serious injuries to his head, caused by his having accidentally fallen out of a window on to the road below.

Fall from a Cocoanut Tree.—Rawal John, aged forty-five years, a Goanese toddy-drawer, residing at Worlee, climbed up a cocoanut-tree, and was drawing toddy, when he accidentally fell on to the ground, a height of about twenty-five feet, sustaining severe injuries. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

Absconded from the Sassoon Reformatory.—Narayen Dowlatta, aged eighteen years, Dayan Ludha, aged nineteen, and Tyab Alli, aged seventeen, all inmates of the Sassoon Reformatory, absconded from that institution on Sunday last. The boys effected their escape through a window by breaking an iron bar and wire netting.

Serious Accident to a Horse.—A horse, belonging to Mr. Peyton, of Hornby Vellard, was, on Friday evening, being driven along the Vellard, when the animal accidentally fell, and sustained such serious internal injuries as to necessitate its being shot on the spot. Municipal authorities were informed, and the carcass was carted away by them.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia.—Their Highnesses, the Maharaja and Maharani Scindia, accompanied by Dr. Croft, Dr. Pollen, Col. Pilcher, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Pitale, and State officials, went on a cruise on last Friday and Saturday afternoon and on Sunday morning round the harbour and Elephanta in H. H. the Gaekwar's launch Pari and Messrs. Shepherd Co.'s steam-boat Bahaduri.

Mr. Gandhi's Lecture.—The sixth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Virchand Raghavji Gandhi, B.A., M.R.A.S. The topic selected for the evening is "Lessons for India to learn from American Systems of Education." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

Theft at Upper Colaba.—Ramjan Oomerbux, a tailor, residing in Parsee Bazaar, Upper Colaba, has reported to the police that, during the night of the 4th instant, someone entered his room and carried away the upper half of a chest-of-drawers, containing gold and silver ornaments, clothing, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,247. On the following morning, the chest was found broken open minus its contents. On an inquiry it has been ascertained that a reputed Mahomedan thief had visited the locality shortly before the theft.

Burglaries at Kamatipoora.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Tookaram Mahadoo, a reputed burglar, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Hask, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with house-breaking and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, a silver watch, cash and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 180, belonging to Ellapa Paproo and Khundoo Balloo, mill-hands. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of rigorous inprisonment for three years.

Robbing his Master.—Peerali Shah Noor Ali Shah, a servant of Mahamudin Shaik Mahomed, a boot and shoe merchant, was, yesterday, brought up before Mr. W. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of theft in respect of Rs. 7,110, belonging to his master. The circumstances under which the theft was committed, and those under which the accused and his son were arrested at Viramgaon, have already been reported in these columns. The accused were convicted, and the father was sentened to one year's rigorous imprisonment, while the son was ordered to receive ten stripes.

Police Transfers.—The following transfers have been made amongst the officers of the Bombay Police Force :—Inspector Wilson has been transferred from Dhobi Talao Section to Mandvie Section, vice Inspector George, who has been transferred to Fort (Esplanade) ; Inspector Manley has been transferred from Nagpada Section to the Arms and Ammunition Department ; Constable Jolliffe has been transferred from Dhobi Talao Section to Bhooleshwar Section, vice Constable Wilkins, who has been transferred to the Mandvie Section ; Constable Walton has been transfered from Fort to Nagpada Section ; and Inspector Williamson from Arms and Ammunition Department to the Dockyard, vice Inspector Clarkson.

Disobedient Seamen.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Captain W. L. Coulthurst, of the s. s. Stratherly, charged A. Fraser, fireman on board the vessel, with wilfully disobeying lawful commands on the 3rd instant. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.—Before the same magistrate, Alexander Tonsburry and six others were brought up on a similar charge, at the instance of Captain Robert McKenzie, of the s. s. Strathtay. Charles Peterson, one of the accused, promised to return to duty, and was thereupon warned and discharged, while the remaining six were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days each.

Hudson's Surprise Party.—Last night there was again a crowded house at the Tivoli Theatre, when last Saturday's programme was repeated to the great amusement of the audience. Every item on the programme was executed in excellent style, and received well-merited applause from the audience. "Living Models" is worth seeing, and we would advise our readers not to miss an opportunity, as this is the last week of the stay of Mr. Hudson's popular troupe in Bombay. To-night the performance will be given for the benefit of Mr. Provo, who has become much popular with the theatre-going public in Bombay, and fully deserves the compliment paid to him. Mr. Hudson announces to provide special attractions to-night.

Fatal Fall off a Loft.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Bhugwati Katao, aged sixteen years, residing with his uncle, a milkman, in his stable at Khetwady. For the last fifteen days deceased had been suffering from fever, and on the 1st instant, while he was getting down the loft, where he had been sleeping, he fell on his head on the stone pavement below, sustaining two contused wounds on the head. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday last. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to concussion of the brain, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

Drowned in a Quarryhole.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Parel Tank Road on view of the body of Boodoo Shivrutton, aged twenty-four, a hamal in the employ of Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia, barrister-at-law. It appears that on the afternoon of Good Friday, deceased was seen going down the hill to a quarryhole, which was at a short distance from his master's bungalow, and was found missing since that time until Sunday afternoon, when his dead body was found floating on the surface of the water in the quarryhole. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was much decomposed. All the ornaments which the deceased had been wearing were found safe. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

Insanity and Suicide.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of Bayabai, a Hindu widow, aged sixty years, residing with her son Luximon, a karkoon in the Colaba Observatory, at the premises. For the last two years the deceased had been suffering from asthma and cough, and during the last two months symptoms of insanity had developed and she talked incoherently. About a week ago Bayabai was taken by her brother to his house at Girgaum Back Road for a change of air. About 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, she took her usual meal and went to bed shortly afterwards. About 3 o'clock, on the following morning, the door of the room was found open, and she was missing from the bed. On a search being made, her dead body was found floating on the surface of the water in a well in front of the house. The police were informed, and the body was drawn up. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

A Native Performance at the Novelty Theatre.—Mr. Cursetji M. Balliwalla, proprietor of the Victoria Theatrical Company, who is acknowledged to be the best Parsee comic actor, and who has become a great favourite with the theatre-going native public, gave the performance of "Harischandra" at the Novelty Theatre under the patronage and in the presence of his Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, who was accompanied by Mr. Oomar Jamal, Sirdar Mir Abdulally, and others. Mr. Balliwalla had invited a number of guests, which included Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridass, Sheriff of Bombay, Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy, Mr. Damoder Tapidass, and others. The theatre was brilliantly illuminated with the electric light, and was decorated with flags, evergreens, and festoons of flowers. A special song of welcome was sung by the whole troupe before the play commenced. His Highness, who expressed himself to be highly pleased with the performance, tendered his best thanks to Mr. Balliwalla, who commands, not only great popularity, but respect amongst all classes of the native communities.

The Theft at the Church Mission School, Girgaum.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton disposed of the case in which Inspector Saunderson charged Nanoo Bhani, a mehtrani, and her husband, Dhuna Raha, and the latter's brother, Veeroo Raha, with theft of two gold watches and chain, of the aggregate value of Rs. 600, the property of Miss L. Hughes, in charge of the Church Mission Girls' Boarding School, at Dhunjee Street, Girgaum, and Miss Wigram, who was a guest of the Rev W. Peel at his residence for a short time, before her departure to Europe. The magistrate convicted the first two accused on both the charges, and sentenced the mehtrani to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for three years, and her husband, the second accused, to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. After the disposal of the case, the Boree, Abdul Hoosein Adamji, to whom the stolen watches had been sold by the accused, and from whom they had been recovered by the police, was charged by Inspector Saunderson with receiving and retaining stolen property. Mr. Sorabji Bezonji, pleader, defended the accused. The magistrate convicted the Boree, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

Burnt to Death.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Parel, by Mr. P. Byrne, on view of the body of Balcrishna Essoo, aged eleven, residing with his aunt at Parel. Deceased came to Bombay from his native country about five months ago in search of employment in a mill, but failed to find any. About a week ago, the father of the deceased wrote a letter requesting him to return home. On Thursday last deceased was taken to Naoroji Hill to pass the night at a friend's house, as he was to depart for his native country on the following morning by a coasting steamer. Balcrishna went to bed at 9 o'clock, and about 12-30 a.m. he was found screaming with his clothes on fire. The burning clothes were at once removed, but not before he was extensively burnt over his face, left side, and left arm. It appears that an open kerosine oil lamp, which had been placed on a box near the mattress on which the deceased was sleeping, was accidentally upset by the deceased during sleep ; and the oil getting ignited, set the mattress as well as the deceased's clothes on fire. The deceased was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his burns were dressed, but he refused to stay, and was taken home, where he died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.—April 4.

Hay, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, from leave, from England.
Carry, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R E, on duty from England.

### April 6.

Hill, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Kirkee.
Melvill, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Purandhar.
Evans, Vety-Major, Bo, A V D, on M C, from Mhow.
Sexton, Lt, 10th Bo I, on leave, from Satara.
Bakhle, Surgn-Lt, 16th Bo I, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

### DEPARTURES.—April 4.

Walker, Vety-Major, Bengal, A V D, competition of tour, to England.
Powell, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to England.
Stanbridge, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Childers, Capt, Bengal, Oxford L I, on leave, to England.
Owen, Lt, Bengal, Oxford L I, on M C, to England.
Chichester, Major, Bengal, The R Irish, on leave, to England.
Jamieson, Lt-Col, Bengal, 7th B I, on leave, to England.
Leetham, Capt, Bengal 5th Dra Guards, on leave, to England.
Parker, Lt, Bengal, 5th Dra Guards, on leave, to England.

### April 5.

Phillips, Major, Bo, 19th B I, on leave, to Poona.
Knatchbull, Capt, D R Officer, on leave, to Poona.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th April, 1896.

1. Members are ordered to return all arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

2. The Company squards competing for the Lord Harris's Drill Challenge Cup will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant. Dress.—Review order khaki.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Competitions for the "Scout Challenge Cup" and for the "Troop Challenge Cup" will take place at Bandora on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th April, 1896.

1. The Regimental Committee will meet at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day to consider the question of the distribution of Prizes.

2. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements into store at the Fort Head-Quarters as soon as possible. A Sergt.-Instr. will attend at the Byculla Head-Quarters from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. from Tuesday till Friday, April 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, to receive arms, &c. of members of No. 2 Company, after the 10th instant all arms, &c., must be sent to the Fort Head-Quarters.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Assam Gazette*, March 28.)

Furlough for six months, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Surgeon Major J Mullane, M D, Civil Surgeon, Lakhimpur, with effect from the 1st April 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

## HIGH COURT.—April 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachy.)

Petition for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Tyebjee D and Co (for Petitioners)—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Kurrachee Press Company Limited and Reduced—Kurrachee Press Company Limited and Reduced—Petitioners.

For Dismissal.

213-95—Craigie L and O—W H Nabel and Company vs Buldevdas Ganesdas and another—Hiralal and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

401-95—Edgelow and G—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Molidina and others vs Hajee Alli Hajee Hassum.
556-95—In person—Kessowjee Dewcurn vs Ramdas Waghjee and another—Payne G and S.
68-96—Ardeshir H and D—Ramnarayen Nathooram vs Bholaram Ramdayaljee.
108-96—Balkrishna V N K—Harischandra Wasoodevjee vs Shrimant Rajmanya Rajeshri Parashramrao Shrinivasrao.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

12-96—In person—Ramsaran Jaipal vs Bunsi Sewgulam.

Testamentary Suits.

33-91—Little and Co—Goswami Shree Jivanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shree Girdhurlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Part heard.
1-96—Payne G and S—Hajee Hassan Hajee Gani and others vs Noorbai widow—Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

At 3 p.m.

For Judgment.

881—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Tapidas vs Dayabhai Tapidas and another—Chitnis M and M.
887—M N Saklatwalla (for pauper)—Joseph Manuel Lobo vs Joseph Gerson de Cunha and another—Khunderao and S.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

891—Bhaishanker and K—Laljee Mowjee vs Savaliaram Ganojee Vaikur and others—Khunderao and S—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the week ly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 2nd April, 1896:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Budget estimate of remittances during 1895-96 ... | 17,000,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 28th March 1896... | 17,610,300 |
| Remittances in excess of the Budget estimate ... | 610,300 |

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c. ; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

## THE MICROSCOPIC PARASITE OF MALARIA.

At the F. D. Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, on Saturday afternoon last, before a largely attended meeting of the medical profession, including several European and Parsee ladies. Among those present we noticed :—Deputy Surgeon-General Hughes, Surgeon-Colonel Arnott, Dr. Manser, Dr. Barker, Dr. Herbert, Dr. N. F. Surveyor, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Peechey-Phipson, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Dr. H. N. Masina, Dr. Burjorjee Framjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. D. Mody, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Dr. M. D. Cama, and others. In all there were about a hundred present. Dr. E. E. Lawrie, Residency Surgeon of Hyderabad, delivered a lecture on Malaria. Deputy Surgeon-General Hughes presided, and introduced the lecturer with a few well-chosen words.

Dr. Lawrie, in delivering his lecture, said : The subject of malarious fever is one which belongs more properly to the Physician than to the Surgeon, but everyone in India, whether he practices medicine or surgery, is constantly called upon to deal with malaria and its effects. Moreover, it is notorious that for more than a year, the whole of the medical profession in India has been smarting under a series of insults and slurs, which I shall take this opportunity of showing you are wholly unmerited, that have been cast upon us by the "British Medical Journal." This journal has been conducting a campaign on its own account against the sanitary services in India, in which the microscopic "parasite" of malaria has so far been its biggest gun. Statements have appeared from time to time, that the "parasite of malaria is the greatest discovery in pathology." . . . . "If there is one thing certain in pathology, it is that a living parasite is present, and can be invariably found in malarial blood." It is by far the most important of the animal parasites affecting man. "Eyes sharp and trained as those of Virchow and Frerichs completely failed to recognise its lying patent under their very noses. The investigation of these bodies is the principal business and main duty of the Indian physician." "It has been entirely, or almost entirely neglected by the profession in India." Men who write of Laveran's bodies as "pats," "beasts," "brutes" of (save the mark) "bugs," have been extolled in the "British Medical Journal" as scientists in terms of the highest praise, while senior men of the calibre of J. M. Cuningham, Bryden, Rice, Marston, D. D. Cunningham, Crombie, Sanders, and a host of others, whose names alone call up feelings of respects and admiration throughout the length and breadth of this land, have been freely reprobated and lampooned. Members of the British Medical Association, who have dared to express views at variance with those so recklessly championed by their own journal have been grossly pilloried and libelled. In short a reign of terror has been established, which must soon make it impossible for the profession to hear, or to obtain information on more than one side of any one of the great medical questions of the day. The Journal has gloried in the "bombshells" and "hard-hitting," of its editor, who is apparently forgetful or unmindful of the fact that two can employ these offensive weapons. In resisting the personal attacks of the "British Medical Journal," however handicapped we may be, I think I can safely promise that we shall not load our bombshells with untruth ; nor will our hitting be below the belt. I call it distinctly hitting below the belt to publish libellous and cowardly articles in the "British Medical Journal," which are obviously written in London, and date them from Calcutta. It may be urged, that the errors in the article I refer to, which stamp it as having been written in London, are printer's errors. It is just possible, though highly improbable, that the designation of the present honoured head of our Service as "Surgeon-Major Cleghorne," is a printer's error ; but it is quite impossible that anyone in Calcutta, or in India, could have written of the "offices of the Indian Government Council." There are no such offices. If, as the "British Medical Journal" asserts the true cause of malarious fever is an animal parasite living in the blood, even than our profession in India does not deserve the hard things that have been said about it in view of the numbers of men whose work and writings stamp them as ardent searchers of the truth on plasmodist lines. If, on the other hand, malarious fever is not due to a parasite in the blood, "a fortiori" if it is not primarily a blood disease, its "British Medical Journal" stands discredited in its self-imposed task of regenerating the medical services of this country, and we may reasonably demand to be left alone and to be allowed to manage our own sanitary affairs in future. The patient I have brought to you from Hyderabad to-day is suffering from enlargement of the spleen and malarious fever. He was admitted into the Afzul Gunj Hospital on the 1st February, 1896. Four months before admission he had fever daily sometimes with, sometimes without, ague ; after twenty days he took quinine and recovered : six weeks later the fever returned, and he has had it off and on ever since. At times it is regular quotidian, at others it is irregular and of no pronounced type. Since he has been in hospital he has had fever for 42 days out of 50. Between the 1st and the 15th February the fever gradually decreased from 105 to 99°, with four complete intermissions. For the next nine days it did not go above 99°. On the 25th February it came on again with ague, and has continued up to date. The spleen is tender and enlarged, and can be felt below the left costal arch. His temperature has been taken every hour in the rectum : his blood has been examined every day under the miscroscope, and he has had no quinine. The point I desire to call your attention to is the condition of the patient's blood. Laveran's bodies have been found at every microscopic examination, and the black line on the temperature chart indicates very roughly the proportion of these bodies found daily. At a glance you can see that their number does not bear any constant relation to the temperature. It must be clearly understood, that by Laveran's bodies we mean all those genuine abnormal cells which are found in the blood in cases of fever produced by malaria, and not such cells as are depicted in the fanciful pictures of the "Lancet" and the "British Medical Journal" of the 15th February, 1896. These are, most decidedly, not correct representations of Laveran's bodies. Some of them appear to be drawn from the imagination ; others are caricatures of vacuoles and cremating blood cells. If you look at the enlargement of these drawings, which I have had done by one of my students, and compare them with the drawings from life of Laveran's bodies next to them, you will see what I mean. In the pictures from the "Lancet" and the "British Medical Journal" the representations of the three different varieties of "parasite"—the quotidian, tertian, and quartian of the first part of the first day are all exactly alike. The pictures of the "parasities" of the second part of the first day and of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days might be anything. Most probably they were cremating red cells. It is not stated whether the drawings of the "parasites" of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days are intended to represent one and the same body in different stages of its existence, or whether they are pictures of bodies seen at different times and assumed to be one body in different stages. Whatever they are, not one of them is a correct representation of a Laveran's body, and more than the picture I now show you of the man with his arms and legs extended in. This is taken from Marciafava's book, Plate 2, Figure 6, and it discredits the whole of the drawings in that work. No one who has studied Laveran's bodies could pretend for a moment that they ever take such a form as this. The only drawings in the "Lancet" and "British Medical Journal" series which is at all like a Laveran's body in the crescent in Line B and even in this the granules are depicted in the wrong place. They are never situated as they are in this drawing on one side of the cell only. All the drawings in the "Lancet" and "British Medical Journal" are stated to be copies from the plates in Marciafava's and Mannaberg's book, and I am not aware that Marciafava, or Mannaberg or Colgi, "the talented Italian" of that devoted worshipper of parasites and foreigners, Dr. Patrick Manson, or Bignani, or Celli, or Grassi, or Felletti, or any of the Indian observers have any claim on our confidence which can weigh for a moment against the established claims of the great and immortal Virchow and Frerichs, who failed to discover a parasite in malarial blood, or that they have any claim at all except that which is founded upon their descriptions and pictures of bogus parasites of malaria. It is not surprising that the theories of malarious fever founded upon the assumption that Laveran's bodies are animal parasites living in the blood are fantastic and fine-spun. Everything, the very nomenclature of malarious fever, has been disturbed and recast by the clinical plasmodists in order to meet the "New pathology"—the "scientific medicine" of the "British Medical Journal"—based upon a parasite of malaria, distorted and multiplied according to the exuberance of the successful observer's fancy. The fever produced by malaria is assumed to be due to—(a) The act of sporulation of Laveran's bodies at intervals which are stated to correspond precisely with the periodicity of the fever, or to (b) a poison given off by Laveran's bodies at the time of sporulation. No evidence has been adduced to support the theroy that Laveran's bodies sporulate, or, if they do, that the act of sporulation is periodic or that it is accompanied by the secretion or emission of any poison. The periodicity of the fevers of malaria has been conveniently assumed to bear an intimate relation to the suppositions act of sporulation, and obvious inconsistencies have been got rid of by the introduction of such terms as "mixed infection," where two or three generations of parasites are presumed to be at work in the blood together, or "pernicious infection" in which the parasite is so deadly that it kills the patient before it has time to sporulate or to do anything else but capture and penetrate the red cell. The old term "quotidian" which still I hope conveys an intelligible and practical meaning to every one of us, has been given a new interpretation, so that it no longer signifies an intermittent, but a continued, fever. The anæmia of malarious fever is considered by the clinical plasmodists to be due to the destruction of the red cells by Laveran's bodies, which devour them or eat them up, or demolish them, in some other plausible way. The excrementitious products of the parasites in the blood and the corpses of those that die there in harness are further assumed by plasmodists to be got rid of by the phagocytosis of the white blood cells, or of the macrophages—the large nucleated cells of the spleen or by the phagocytosis of endothelial cells of the bone marrow and of the cerebral blood vessels. Lastly, all this miscroscopic mass of excrement and of Laveran's defunct bodies has to be got rid of, and it is assumed in the most amusing manner that the phagocytes and macrophages throw it out in the spleen, which must be, according to the plasmodists, a mere dusthole, where it accumulates until it gives rise to the enlargement of that organ characteristic of malaria. For scientific medicine the chapter on phagocytosis in Mannaberg is one of the most amusing in the book. It ends with a hint that the usefulness of the macrophages is at times marred to some extent because they occasionally over-eat themselves so tremendously that they burst and let all the spores they have devoured loose again before they have had time to digest them. Time compels me to pass on. I must therefore leave you to complete for yourselves the picture of the disappointed macrophage, all his obliging endeavours to benefit the patient being rendered nugatory by his own amiable and well intended greediness. The bodies we have found in this patient's blood consist of—(a) Intracorpuscular cells containing dark pigment, like granules ; (b) extracorpuscular cells, also containing darkly-pigmented granules, sometimes "swarming," and occasionally developing ciliary or flagellated pseudopods (flagella) ; (c) free granules, occasionally "swarming ;" (d) semilunar or spindle-shaped bodies called crescents. These bodies are different or varying stages of one and the same cell. The intracorpuscular body or cell becomes the extracorpuscular body by bursting through or incorporating with itself the parent cell. The crescent, the movement called "swarming," and the development of flagella are readily accounted for without the necessity of regarding Laveran's bodies as parasites living in the blood. Before we proceed to consider in detail the exact nature of Laveran's bodies, and in order to facilitate the study of their meaning, it is necessary to dwell for a moment on facts which are known with regard to the physiology of the blood. It is because these facts they have been lost sight of, or disregarded, that the parasite theory of malarious fever has flourished to the extent it has. The physiological statements I am about to make to you are gathered principally from Lister, Pettigrew, Landois and Stirling, and Drummond, supplemented by observations we have made in Hyderabad. If these observations are occasionally strongly stated, it is because I wish to explain the lines on which it appears to me that investigation should proceed in future. Healthy blood contains two kinds of cells—the red and the white. The red cells convey gases to and fro between the lungs and the tissues. Their functions are urgent and all-important and admit of no interruption or relaxation. Hence, among other marvellous qualities, they possess an elasticity which is absolutely perfect ; nothing stops their career, and they dash through the narrowest channels, round the sharpest corners, and past obstacles of any and every kind without the smallest check or hindrance. The mobility, energy, and outward activity of the red cell gives it the stamp of what Drummond calls "maleness ;" it is an organism principally concerned with nutrition. The white cells are very different from the red. When fully developed, they appear to us to be filled with granules which are in reality minute living protoplasmic cells. Many of them contain large clear spaces, hitherto regarded as nuclei, which must, in my opinion, either be fertilising or nutrient areas ; most likely they hold reserves of protoplasm. I throw it out as a hint to the profession that they supply the blood and all the tissues and organs of the body each with the particular kind of protoplasm and protoplasmic cells suitable for its own special requirements. They incorporate in their own being the two main activities of all living things—nutrition and reproduction ; and their internal activity, or passivity, and the fact that they teem with young cells and granules, indicate that they are the female, in the sense of being the maternal, cells of the blood. The white cells are never in a hurry like the red ; they loiter about in the capilliary system and stick to the walls of the vessels and pass through them, shedding their contents either in the blood or in the tissues. The white cells have special movements of their own which consist of varied activities of their protoplasm. These cause the cell itself to change its shape and position, and they produce intracellular movements of the granular contents, which are seen sometimes moving slowly, and at others actively "swarming" with the identical movement described by Laveran in connection with his malaria bodies, as that of the "disturbance of boiling water." The white cells of the blood further have the power of throwing out pseudopods—processes which, if thread-like or filamentous, are called cilia or flagella—and these protoplasmic offshoots can be detached and lead for a time an independent existence. The ordinary forces of the circulation, the heart and the elasticity of the vessels, are not sufficient to account for the whole of the movement of the blood in the capillaries, and it therefore seems highly probable that both the intracellular circulation called "swarming," and the evolution of pseudopods—which constitutes a primitive force of the circulation—are what Pettigrew long ago described as those occult forces which regularly assist in the peculiar circulation of the blood cells and of the blood plasma in the capilliary system. A most important point bearing on the origin of Laveran's bodies is the source from which the blood cells are derived. They are largely manufactured or elaborated in the spleen or liver. In man the red cell is not nucleated ; but in the human embryo it is nucleated and it is also nucleated in the frog, and in the frog the nucelus is clearly the intracorpuscular stage of the white cell. No. 1 is a photograph of a red and white cell of frog's blood, copied from Landois and Stirling's book, and it is evident that the white cell is identical with the nucleus of the red. I was led to make an examination of the blood of frogs by accident. In accordance with letter No. 3278 from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Resident at Hyderabad, covering a paper by Dr. Patrick Manson "On the nature and significance of the cresentic and flagellated organisms in malarial blood," the medical officers serving under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad were directed to make observations on the "organisms" of malaria and were specially enjoined to pay particular attention to the life-history of the "parasite." At the time this letter was received in my office we had been working for several months at the microscopic appearances of the blood in malaria, and to me that before Laveran's bodies could be properly assumed to be parasites they must be shown to have an independent existence outside the human body, and that a likely "habit" for them, if they had such an existence, would be the body or the blood of frogs, frogs being known to flourish where malaria abounds. The examination of the blood and of the liver and spleen of frogs was undertaken while the animals were (anæsthetised) alive. In the blood and in the free protoplasms of the liver and spleen we discovered, to our astonishment, not Laveran's bodies, but their perfect and complete analogues. In the liver and spleen of frogs were four small protoplasmic cells and granules, indentical with those contained in the white blood cells in man, "swarming" with the same movement of boiling water which Laveran had discovered in his organisms and which we had discovered in the leucocyte. We also found blood cells in every stage of development, and the white cell could be traced from its origin as an intracorpuscular body, when it sometimes becomes the nucleus of the red cell and at others becomes a free and independent leucocyte, until it changes into an extracorpuscular body by bursting through or incorporating with itself the red cell. The white cell in the frog has to serve the purpose of nutrition of a simple slow cold-blooded amphibous animal, and the processes of its development are correspondingly simple and easy to follow. In man the blood cells are formed on the same lines as those of the frog, but the nutritive processes are so complex, and the difficulties of examining the blood gland during life are so insuperable, that it is correspondingly difficult to follow the stage of the developmental processes. It is a curious fact, however, that wherever difficulty arises in tracing out the analogy between the two assistance is afforded by Laveran's bodies. The "swarming" movement of the protoplasm and of the young protoplasmic cells in the spleen of the frog indicate that there is a double circulation in that organ and very probably in the liver also. This view receives confirmation from the discovery of Roy, extended by Schafer and Moore, of the rhythmic contractility of the spleen. I mention this here because the double circulation in the spleen may turn out to have an interest bearing on the diurnal variations of the temperature in health, as well as on the periodicity of malarious fever when those variations are exaggerated. In the light of the above physiological facts we are in a position to consider the actual value of the characteristic features of Laveran's bodies which have been made the foundation for the belief that they are parasites living in the blood :—(1). They are intracorpuscular in one stage of their existence. But the white cells of the frog's blood, which are the analogue of the human white and blood cell, are at one period of their existence intracorpuscular and no one would dream of calling them parasites. ;(2). Laveran's bodies are at another stage of their life extracorpuscular. So are the white cells of the blood. ; (3.) The free body changes its shape and becomes oval or crescent-shaped. The crescent is supposed to be a parasite and to "devour" the red blood cells. There is nothing remarkable about the change of shape. All cells which contain granules tend to become spindle-shaped when the granules collect in the centre of the cell, and round again when they spread out to the margin, and the red blood cell of the frog in which the granules of the nucleus are collected in a compact mass in the centre is itself spindle-shaped. The resemblance between the red blood cell of the frog and the crescent is so marked, especially when the latter is changing its shape, that it cannot be accidental. The true semilunar shape which the crescent assumes is certainly very curious and interesting, but it only takes this shape—the granules being collected quite in the centre, and the cell consequently very markedly spindle-shaped—as a mechanical result of the force of the blood current. If you apply the methylene blue stain to a preparation of fresh blood, first to one side of the cover-slip and then to the other so as to create currents in opposite directions, you can make the crescent semilunar in either direction in which the ends are wafted by the current made by the stain ; and (4) the granules in Laveran's bodies occasionally undergo a "swarming" movement, which Laveran compared to the disturbances of boiling water. The same movement was discovered by us in the normal human leucocyte, and it can readily be produced artificially. The importance of this "swarming" movement cannot be over-estimated. From the moment when we found "swarming" in the leucocyte, it became clear that Laveran's bodies and the white cells are closely allied, and that one is no more likely to be a parasite than the other. "Swarming" is, confessedly, one of the most characteristic attributes of Laveran's bodies ; it is a sign of life. The "swarming," the boiling water movement of Laveran, therefore, on which the plasmodists rely most confidently for the identification of Laveran's bodies as parasites, if it is conclusive evidence of anything, is merely evidence that they are related to the white cell. The proof is clinched by the discovery of the same "swarming" movement in the normal protoplasmic cells and granules in the liver and spleen of frogs. The same thing may be said with regard to the development of cilia or flagella in connection with Laveran's bodies. In view of the elementary truth that cilliary and flagellate varieties of pseudopoda are known to be present, and to constitute normal forces, in the circulation in plants and animals, there does not appear to be any reason why they should be described as signs of parasite life only when they occur in connection with Laveran's bodies in the fever blood of malaria. We now see that none of the well-known qualities of Laveran's bodies warrant the assumption that they are parasites. On the contrary they have their perfect analogues in the cells of the blood both of man and of animals. Moreover they are not present in the blood in a considerable proportion of cases of malarious fever of the most fatal and chronic types. They cannot therefore be the cause of the fever. If Laveran's bodies were the cause of the fever of malaria, the plasmodists would surely have been able before now to isolate them in pure culture, and to have demonstrated their existence outside the human body. Dr. Patrick Manson states that "the intravenous injection of blood containing this parasite into a healthy individual is followed by the multiplication of the parasite in the blood of the person inoculated and also by the occurrence of the characteristic fever." There can be no justification under any circumstances for employing intravenous injections of malarial blood in the human subject, but during our investigation we did employ them repeatedly in dogs and in monkeys. When they produced any effect at all, it was to give rise to a sharp attack of fever which passed off on the same day, and was not accompanied by the formation, much less by the multiplication, of Laveran's bodies in the blood. According to my experience, which is however confined to cholera cases, the intravenous injection of healthy blood, or of saline fluid, produces similar effects in man. They give rise to ague and fever, but the symptoms so produced are most assuredly not malarious. From an examination of a very large number of spleens and livers of frogs, which are always healthy, we have come to the conclusion that frogs are immune against malaria. We fed one of our fever patients for several days on the spleens and livers of frogs and gave him daily subcutaneous injections of frogs serum. This treatment had no effect in arresting the attack of fever, as it might have been expected to have had if the cause of the disease had been—(a) a parasite in the blood against which the frog is immune ; or (b) a defect in the spleen of the same nature as those defects of the thyroid gland which produce diseases which can be remedied by thyroid feeding. Enough has been said to show that Laveran's bodies are not as animal parasites living in the blood. The relationship between them and the normal blood cells is well brought out in this table, which makes it perfectly clear that in every phase of their existence Laveran's bodies have their analogue in normal blood. We have dealt with three forms of blood cells—(a) Those of the frog, in which development is slow and easy to follow ; (b) those of the healthy human subject, is which development is so rapid that it is difficult to trace except in the way of analogy with the frog ; and (c) those of the malarious human subject, Laveran's bodies, which are diseased or degenerate, but in which the development is not so rapid as in the healthy human blood cells, and in which the analogy to normal human blood cells on the one hand, and to frog's blood cell on the other, can be traced without difficulty. A study of Laveran's bodies renders many points in the physiology of the blood clear and distinct. Thus their intracorpuscular stage indicates that the human white blood cell begins life as an intracorpuscular body. The extracorpuscular stage is synonymous with the free and independent existence of the leucocyte. The crescents indicate the spindle-shape of the red cells, which is normal in the frog and other lower animals, as the swarming movement, and the development of ciliary or flagellate pseudopods afford strong presumptive evidence that those circulatory forces, which are recognised conditions of the circulation in animals and plants are regularly at work in the capillary system of man. It only remains to state or re-affirm the source of origin of Laveran's bodies, and to consider the theories of malarious fevers based upon it, to the extent to which it is warranted by actual facts. The spleen is undoubtedly the organ mainly concerned in the production or elaboration of the white blood cells though other blood glands may assist in the process. We have just seen that the analogy between Laveran bodies and human blood cells as well as those of the frog which are manufactured in the liver and spleen, is close and absolute, and in the third place the spleen is invariably diseased in malarious poisoning. From these three facts it is evident that the most that can be said about Laveran's bodies is that they are merely the kind of degenerate blood cells which are turned out by the spleen when it is dragged down from its high pinnacle or evolution by malaria. The precise manner in which malaria acts upon the spleen can only be determined by future observation. All we do know at present is that in certain localities and climates, which we call malarious, enlargement of the spleen with fever and anæmia is endemic, just as we know that in other localities and climates enlargement of the thyroid gland with bronchocele and various constitutional symptoms, and in others again stone in the bladder, are endemic. Our theory of malarious fever then is that it is produced by the action of malaria on the spleen and that the production of Laveran's bodies, which are not found in anything like all cases of malarious fever, is one of the effects of the distempered condition of the spleen—of splenetic. Several facts point irresistibly to this conclusion. For instance congestion of the spleen characterised by enlargement or tenderness or both is the most constant of all the symptoms of malarious poisoning. Secondly, it is the sign on which reliance may most safely be placed in making the diagnosis of the malarial origin of fever, and, if it is not present it is generally well to consider the advisability of excluding malaria as the cause. In the third place the only drug which can be trusted to cure enlargement of the spleen from malaria and the fever which springs from it is quinine, and it restores equally those in which they are not found in the blood. Lastly, when Laveran's bodies are present, they attest in terms which are unmistakable that the spleen is the organ primarily affected by malaria. The first effect of malaria on the spleen is to disorder its functions, and the patient gets fever, sometimes markedly periodic, sometimes not. It must not be forgotten that the temperature of the blood in health which shows regular diurnal variations between 97 and 99, which in all probability depend to a large extent upon the periodic nocturnal inactivity and the diurnal activity of the spleen. The periodic attacks of fever are amply accounted for by the view that they are exaggerations of the diurnal activity of the organ. The disturbance of its functions may cause the diurnal variations to be exaggerated daily—quotidian ague, or every alternate day—tertian ague or every third day—quartian ague. As the disorder of the spleen increases, its function of regulating the diurnal variations of temperature becomes less clearly pronounced ; they are, as it were, lost in the disease, and as a consequence the attacks of fever seldom maintain periodic regularity for any length of time, and they become irregular. If the irritation of the spleen is very great or if it is accompanied by derangement of important organs like the brain, the liver, the stomach, or the bowels, the fever may be irregular or continuous from the onset. As the disease progresses, the spleen is no longer able to elaborate its full complement of perfect white cells. It manufactures certain number of imperfectly developed or abnormal cells which pass into the blood, and these are Laveran's bodies. The symptoms produced by the presence of these bodies in the blood are easy to understand : they are symptoms of disordered nutrition. Instead of receiving their normal supply of life-giving white cells, all the tissues of the body get a proportion of Laveran's barren innutritious and not unfrequently lifeless organisms. It is not surprising that a patient who has malarial fever is generally pale and has headache or perhaps severe cerebral symptoms, with indigestion, constipation, and derangement of the liver, or that he feels very ill and becomes thin ; the nutrition of every tissue and organ in the body suffers. Finally, when the enlargement of the spleen becomes as we say chronic, its functions as a blood-forming organ are entirely in abeyance ; even the degenerate cells of Laveran are no longer produced, and the anæmia becomes permanent and profound. Such, gentlemen, is a brief outline of our theory of the action of malaria which confirms the principles in which our predecessors, who were in no sense ignorant, practised successfully in India. It explains, as no other theory will, the phenomena associated with acute and chronic malarious fever, and it suggests a long vista of possibilities as regards the action of the spleen and the reaction of the tissues on the blood in such conditions as inflammation, gangrene, scepticæmia, leucocythæmia, and anæmia generally. Moreover it is the only theory which accounts satisfactorily for the action of quinine in the enlargement of the spleen and malarious fever. Quinine acts directly as a specific on the diseased spleen and through it on the white cells of the blood, and this teaches us, not only its effect in curing malaria, but also its unique action as a tonic and its prophylactic action against cholera and other infectious diseases when they are epidemic.

A brief discussion followed, in which, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Barker, Dr. Surveyor, Dr. Martyn Jordan, and Surgeon-Captain Herbert took part.

Surgeon-Captain Herbert said he had done a certain amount of work on malarial blood and had seen a large number of what he had always considered parasites, and of what—in spite of Dr. Lawrie's contention—he must still consider parasites. Dr. Lawrie had drawn attention to certain interesting analogies between these organisms and the blood cells of the frog and other animals, but in his (Dr. Herbert's) opinion these analogies (some of them not very close) were quite insufficient to materially affect the position of the organism as a true parasite. And there was one question he should like to ask Dr. Lawrie. Neither in his diagram nor in his remarks was there any reference to the most characteristic and remarkable form of the organisms—the "rosette" or "sporulating" stage. He would ask Dr. Lawrie whether he had observed anything analogous to this in blood cells or in any other cells.

Dr. Surveyor's remarks were confined to one particular observation in Dr. Lawrie's paper on "Malaria," viz., the swarming motion noticed in the white blood cells of frog's blood. He said that he had observed the same phenomenon in the blood of patients suffering from fever in Bombay, which, though generally called "malarial fever," is not accompanied by most of the typical symptoms of that fever, and that it ran a very irregular course. In fact physicians who have had considerable experience of ague in other parts of India are often at a loss to diagnose this fever. This fever has been variously named as "Bombay-fever, Typho-malarial fever, Remittent fever, etc." Pure malarial fever is very rare in Bombay. A careful and competent microscopist like Dr. Vandyke Carter was able to find the malarial organisms in 8 cases out of 70 cases of fever he examined in Bombay, and in his paper on the disease he clearly states that he was unable to find many cases of typical ague in Bombay. Speaking about the nature of the swarming movement observed by him, he said that the patient's blood was taken under all aseptic precautions, and the blood of healthy people was also taken under similar conditions for comparison. The normal blood corpuscles showed vital amæboid movement for over 30 hours, while the blood cells of the patients were very sluggish, and showed granules which developed the swarming movement after about 12 to 24 hours. In three cases of fever he was able to see that movement directly after drawing the blood. These mobile particles after a time became either stationary inside the cell or left it and showed rapid movement outside it—the liquor sanguines. As regards the nature of these particles he suggested that they might be micrococci which had been taken up the scavenger-cells of the blood.

Dr. Lawrie briefly replied on the discussion, remarking that Dr. Surveyor's observations, when looked to in the way in which they ought to be, tended merely to corroborate his own views on the subject. With regard to the points raised by the other speakers, Dr. Lawrie said he saw nothing in them to controvert his own opinions, to which he adhered after giving certain explanations. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman.

## THE WEATHER.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 6TH OF APRIL, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. | | Temperature in Shade | | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Direction. | Rate per hour. | Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | | Past 24 hours. | Since 1st Nov. to date. | Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
| Delhi | 29·748 | W | 4 | 99.0 | 71·9 | 26 | ... | 1·89 | —0·93 |
| Agra | 29·743 | NW | 4 | 100·0 | 72·3 | 33 | ... | 0·52 | —1·10 |
| Cawnpore | 29·725 | N | 6 | 103·9 | 67·6 | 26 | .. | 0·42 | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·723 | W | 4 | 105·1 | 70·3 | 31 | ... | 0·75 | —1·19 |
| Jhansi | 29·769 | Calm | 1 | 103·6 | 75·7 | 23 | ... | 0·61 | —0·89 |
| Jacobabad | 29·762 | Calm | 3 | 103·4 | 63·1 | 31 | ... | 0·66 | —0·50 |
| Karachi | 29·769 | WSW | 9 | 89·8 | 74·5 | 82 | ... | 0·14 | —1·37 |
| Jeypore | 29·781 | WSW | 2 | 102·1 | 68·5 | 32 | ... | 0·31 | —1·30 |
| Ajmere | 29·793 | SW | 5 | 100·4 | 72·6 | 33 | ... | 0·07 | —1·26 |
| Deesa | 29·798 | SW | 11 | 101·4 | 70·5 | 61 | ... | .. | —0·54 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·810 | WNW | 3 | 101·8 | 73·1 | 73 | ... | .. | ... |
| Bhuj | 29·778 | W | 16 | 97·5 | 71·9 | 73 | ... | 0·14 | —0·26 |
| Rajkot | 29·807 | W | 12 | 101·4 | 67·4 | 79 | ... | 0·03 | —0·51 |
| Veraval | 29·813 | NNW | 5 | 84·0 | 69·8 | 80 | ... | .. | ... |
| Neemuch | 29·798 | NNW | 8 | 100·8 | 70·1 | 49 | ... | 0·04 | —0·99 |
| Indore | 29·792 | W | 3 | 100·1 | 68·1 | 43 | ... | 0·08 | —0·96 |
| Saugor | 29·754 | Calm | 3 | 100·9 | 72·1 | 21 | ... | 0·44 | —2·03 |
| Jubulpore | 29·746 | E | 2 | 103·0 | 67·7 | 30 | .. | 0·10 | —2·52 |
| Hoshangabad | *28·809 | S | 1 | 104·1 | 75·1 | 25 | ... | 0·25 | —1·70 |
| Khandwa | 29·789 | W | 7 | 105·2 | 78·6 | 24 | .. | ... | —1·37 |
| Raipur | 29·761 | NNW | 7 | 106·5 | 83·7 | 27 | ... | 0·12 | —2·20 |
| Nagpur | 29·755 | WSW | ... | 106·7 | 73·1 | 50 | ... | 0·33 | —2·72 |
| Amraoti | 29·791 | W | 5 | 102·3 | 76·8 | 40 | ... | ... | —2·35 |
| Akola | 29·789 | W | 5 | 104·2 | 73·7 | 24 | ... | 0·04 | —2·84 |
| Surat | 29·819 | Calm | c | 92·6 | 72·0 | 73 | ... | ... | —0·25 |
| Malegaon | 29·775 | W | 7 | 102·8 | 71·2 | 25 | ... | .. | —1·25 |
| Bombay | 29·817 | NE | 10 | 88·5 | 76·2 | 59 | ... | 0·06 | —0·86 |
| Poona | 29·832 | SW | 9 | 101·0 | 68·9 | 48 | ... | 0·79 | +0·95 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·797 | ESE | 5 | 100·4 | 66·9 | 17 | ... | 1·09 | ... |
| Aurangabad | 29·819 | Calm | 3 | 103·0 | 70·7 | 22 | ... | 0·10 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·797 | N | 8 | 103·3 | 75·0 | 47 | 0·02 | 0·76 | —1·47 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·794 | NNW | 5 | 90·4 | 78·9 | 68 | ... | 1·33 | +0·52 |
| Belgaum | 29·784 | SSW | 11 | 90·7 | 69·7 | 61 | 0·03 | 1·52 | —1·36 |
| Goa | 29·796 | E | 8 | 91·0 | 80·4 | 72 | ... | 0·17 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·805 | Calm | 5 | 90·3 | 81·4 | 79 | ... | 0·46 | —2·36 |
| Mangalore | 29·810 | E | 3 | 90·8 | 78·4 | 72 | .. | 1·79 | —1·94 |
| Calicut | 29·795 | NW | 11 | 90·2 | 78·5 | 69 | .. | 4·68 | —2·58 |
| Cochin | 29·791 | NNE | M | 92·8 | 78·1 | 73 | .. | 8·25 | —4·46 |
| Bangalore | 29·818 | SW | 8 | 94·8 | 74·8 | 68 | ... | 2·99 | —2·06 |
| Secunderabad | 29·770 | NW | 4 | 104·7 | 77·3 | 28 | ... | 1·27 | —1·78 |
| Masulipatam | 29·804 | S | 9 | 96·6 | 76·1 | 75 | ... | 0·83 | —7·71 |
| Bellary | 29·785 | N | 4 | 102·7 | 73·8 | 40 | ... | 2·22 | —0·49 |
| Cuddapah | 29·785 | ESE | L | 106·2 | 77·9 | 57 | .. | 6·07 | +0·07 |
| Madras | 29·785 | SSE | 8 | 91·0 | 73·5 | 68 | .. | 19·85 | —0·33 |
| Coimbatore | 29·813 | W | 3 | 99·4 | 76·3 | 89 | ... | 3·06 | —3·03 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·807 | Calm | 3 | 102·6 | 80·2 | 62 | .. | 8·55 | —1·11 |
| Negapatam | 29·809 | SE | 16 | 89·0 | 77·7 | 84 | ... | 37·81 | +6·95 |
| Colombo | 29·802 | SE | 6 | 88·5 | 76·0 | 79 | 0·04 | 25·88 | —5·83 |
| Aden | 29·761 | E | 13 | 94·3 | 70.9 | 79 | ... | 0·59 | —2·03 |

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Not reduced to sea-level.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, and at Malegaon and Secunderabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Akola and 10 at Calicut. The maximum temperature is in large defect of the normal at Belgaum, and the minimum in considerable defect at Cawnpore and Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Nagpur, and the lowest 63° at Jacobad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Sholapur, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo, Sholapur and Belgaum. The abnormally high temperatures which obtained over the greater part of the country for the last few days have now disappeared, and the weather is now generally fine.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, April 6.

Observations show a general fall of the barometer, but the general distribution was unchanged. A strongly marked low pressure area still overlay Behar and North Bengal while pressure was highest over Tenasserim and relatively high over the Indian Peninsula. Yesterday hot winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain and strong southerly winds at the head of the Bay, and variable breezes elsewhere. A further fall of temperature was shown, but the change was not sufficient to bring the mean below the normal and excessive temperatures continue to be reported from all places. The highest maximum reported was 109° at Chaibassa. Moderate rain had fallen in Assam and a few scattered showers over the Peninsula and the Gangetic Plain.

Later.

A recovery of pressure has taken place, and the barometer is now rising in nearly all stations. The distribution is little changed. Readings are remaining highest in Tenasserim, and lowest in Bihar and North Bengal. Pressure is still below the normal average everywhere. Winds are generally little changed ; they remain westerly down the Gangetic Plain, southerly at the head of the Bay, south-easterly in Madras coast, and variable elsewhere. The force is falling off at the head of the Bay. The temperature is still falling in most places, but the change is generally small and the mean temperature is still excessive in all provinces. The highest maximum reported is about a hundred and eight at Cuttack, Sambalpur and Chanda. Rain has again fallen in Assam and Sikhim.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th April 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ...............Inches | 29·748 |
| Temperature of the Air..............................degrees | 83·8 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ........................................ | 76·8 |
| Dew Point .......................................................... | 74·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air...................................... | 0·738 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...... | 0·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)...............................degrees | 88·5 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ............... | 77·9 |
| General Directions of wind* WSW, SSW, SE, WNW,... | NW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....................miles | 217 |

* From midnight to midnight.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

We are still without any telegraphic advices regarding finance and the markets on the other side through Reuter, owing to the continuance of the holidays; we are also deprived of any news from New York since that under last Thursday's date.

Here, the Banks, and Freight, Stock and Share markets have remained closed to-day for the same reason; but in WHEAT and SEEDS a moderate amount of business has again been reported for shippers' account, both markets having been steady in tone and prices all unchanged, exept in the case of *Linseed* which has advanced two annas per cwt. at Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 6-14-0 per cwt.

COTTON also has been dealt in to a moderate extent in both directions, the feeling having been steady, and prices all unaltered. Exporters have bought 1,500 bales, consisting of 1,000 Dharwar, at Rs. 195; 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 176; and 200 Akola, at Rs. 176; while the Mills have taken 1,200 bales, made up of 500 Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 196; 200 each of Amli Ginned, at Rs. 202; Bhusawal, at Rs. 173; and Dhulia, at Rs. 163; and 100 Miraj Ginned, at Rs. 202 per candy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Friday and Saturday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 22,781 | bales. |
| Wheat | 23,272 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 41,791 | " |
| Rapeseed | 9,701 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 12,334 | " |
| Poppyseed | 9,511 | " |
| Groundnuts | 4,924 | " |
| Castorseed | 7,021 | " |
| Rice | 12,046 | " |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Gordon, 1,375 tons, Captain A Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Coconada, in ballast.

THE s s Sultan, 1,775 tons, Captain W F Collins arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Jedda (25th March), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Vishram Ebrahim and Co.

THE City Line s s City of Khios, 2,233 tons, Captain A Kinloch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (4th April), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE BISN Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachee via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and Lieut J Bruce, Mr Madew, and A R Alladin as cabin and 69 deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Sumatra (s) | Crawford | London, March 12. |
| | City of Khios (s) | Kinloch | Karachi, April 4. |
| | [illegible] nara (s) | Cooper | Calcutta, March 11. |
| | Ikbal (s) | Delargy | Newport, March 13. |

### DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Clan Gordon (s) | Stevenson | Coconada. |
| | H. M. Flagship Bonaventure | Inglefield | Trincomalee. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Maria Teresa, Gherzmann, for Trieste, &c.
" Dumra, Russell, for Karachi, &c.

### KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

| March. | Vessel | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Satrunji s | F. Ahmed | Bombay. |
| | Kilwa s | Gimblett | Persian Gulf. |
| 26 | Bahaduri s | Fairweather | Bombay. |
| 27 | Dwarka s | Tice | Do. |
| | Lindenfels s | Linteg | Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay. |
| 30 | Simla s | Grier | Persian Gulf. |
| | Pemba s | Rothwell | Bombay. |
| | Dumra s | Russell | Do. |

DEPARTURES.

| March. | Vessel | Commander | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Strathairly s | Coulhurst | Bombay. |
| 24 | Satrunji s | F. Ahmed | Do. |
| | Kilwa s | Gimblett | Do. |
| | Swanby s | Steel | Bushire. |
| | Ariel s | Bevan | Bombay. |
| 26 | Kola s | Hacheson | Do. |
| 27 | Bahaduri s | Fairweather | Do. |
| | Sidra s | Humphries | Calcutta. |
| 28 | Dwarka s | Tice | Bombay. |
| 31 | Pemba s | Rothwell | Persian Gulf. |

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Terra, Peterson, Pestonji Bhicaji, (not known).
" City of Khios, Kinloch, E Ryrie & Co., for Liverpool.
" Lindenfels, Linteg, D. Graham & Co., for Hamburg.
" Dumra, Russell, M Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Date | Vessel | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| March. 31 | Bengal s | Barratt | London, Feb 23. |
| | Katoria s | Maclachlan | Rangoon, March 24. |
| April. 1 | Lightning s | Sponce | Hongkong, March 17. |
| | Chancellor s | Owen | Liverpool, Feb 29. |
| | Nawab s | Sandilands | Bombay, March 14. |
| | Purnea s | Fausset | Calcutta, Feb 23. |
| 2 | Shahzada s | Corran | Rangoon, March 27. |

DEPARTURES.

March 31.—Steamer Nieles Ribe.
April 1.—Steamers Karagola and Simla.
April 2.—Steamers Statesman and Nuddea.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—April 6.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algeria s—750 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt castorseed, and 999 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Maroa s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 262 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Golden Cross s—240 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 99 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Straithairly s—4,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—1 bale twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 125 bale twist, N B Mody and Co; 16 cases condiments, M M Poonjiajee; 41 bales twist, 192¾ cwt raisins, Yan Shun and Co; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Letimbro s—204 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 29 bales twist, Sassoon J David an Co.

### KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 24TH TO 30TH MARCH.)

EXPORTS.

Maria Valerie s (Bombay)—509 cwts cotton unpressed.

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—300 bales cotton, 5,058 cwts wheat.

Pemba s (Bombay)—100 bales cotton, for transhipment to Trieste, 372 cwts cotton unpressed, 93 cales wool, for transhipment to Dunkirk, 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, for transhipment to Dunkirk.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—105 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,180 cwts wheat, 448 corges skins.

Branksome Hall s (Marseilles)—298 bales cotton, 16,674 cwts gingellyseed, 325 corges skins, 1,592 corges hide.

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—1,178 bales cotton. 3,625 bales wool, 37,572 cwts wheat, 1,670 cwts linseed, 720 cwts saltpetre, 8,000 cwts bones, 316 lbs tea.

Lorenzo s (Antwerp)—2,571 bales cotton, 9,116 cwts gingellyseed, 26,000 cwts wheat for ranshipment to Hull 7,000 cwts bones, 80 lbs tea, for transhipment to London.

Ehrenfels s (Hamburg)—6,216 bales cotton, for transhipment to Bremen, 1,082 bales cotton, 128 corges hide.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—20 bales cotton, 473 cwts cotton unpressed, 169 cwts rapeseed, 6,003 cwts gingellyseed, 1,800 cwts wheat, 3 cwts rice, 1,032 corges skins.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—120 bales cotton, 2,206 cwts cotton, unpressed, 4,150 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Stolzenfels s (Hamburg via Bombay)—25 cwts steel.

Kola s (Bombay)—175 pieces white goods (foreign).

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—1,793 pieces white goods (foreign), 143 pieces prints (foreign).

Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)—566 pieces white goods (foreign), 87 pieces prints (foreign).

Dumra s (Bombay)—85 pieces white goods (foreign), 130 pieces prints (foreign), 5 tons coal.

Kola s (Bombay)—1,605 pieces white goods (foreign), 10,548 pieces prints (foreign).

Ehrenfels s 9,966 cwts steel, 393 cwts spelter.

Lorenzo s (Hull via Bombay)—400 cwts iron bar, &c.

Sidra s (Calcutta)—1,250 tons coals.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—946 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,664 pieces white goods (foreign), 617 pieces prints (foreign), 18 pieces prints (foreign), 250 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns (Indian).

Ariel s (Antwerp Newport), 3,437 cwts steel.

Dumra s (Bombay)—5,489 pieces grey goods (foreign), 15,291 pieces grey goods (Indian), 21,971 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,411 pieces prints (foreign), 2,100 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 13,300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 6,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 255 cwts iron bar, &c., 15 cwts spelter, 123 cwts copper, and 82 cwts yellow metal.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—570 pieces grey goods (foreign), 98 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,170 pieces white goods (foreign), 750 pieces prints (foreign), 3,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) 46 cwts copper, and 56 cwts yellow metal.

City of Khios s (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,383 pieces grey goods, 21,818 pieces white goods (foreign), 11,657 pieces prints (foreign), 532 cwts iron bar, &c, 332 cwts steel, and 700 cwts spelter.

Kola s (Bombay)—4,556 pieces grey goods (foreign), 23,999 pieces grey goods (Indian), 8,893 pieces white, 2,351 pieces prints (foreign), 25 pieces prints (Indian), 3,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 55 cwts copper, and 5 cwts yellow metal.

Satrunji s (Bombay)—930 pieces grey goods (foreign), 450 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,450 pieces white goods (foreign), 120 pieces prints (foreign), 600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 10,700 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 140 cwts steel, 17 cwts copper, and 9 cwts yellow metal.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

ETHEL SCOTT—On the 7th April, 1894, died at Sholapur aged 19. Deeply missed.

Oh for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KING—March 29, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of H King, of a son.

MAYNE—April 2, at Roseneath Cottage, Kodaikanal, the wife of R J M Mayne, Madras Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARNES—SPANKIE—March 28, at the Union Church, Lahore, by Rev H G Velte, Arthur Cyril Barnes to Adeline Gertrude Spankie.

CHISHOLM—MacGOWAN—March 27, at St George's Church, Agra, by the Rev Walter Kitchin, Douglas St Clare Chisholm, P C S, Central Provinces, to Esther Mary, daughter of the late William Hobson, of Mussoorie.

PORTEOUS—LAWRENCE—March 28, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev J Warren, C M S, Lieut C McLeod Porteous, 9th Goorkha Rifles, son of Colonel Porteous, late Indian Staff Corps, to Dora Mary, younger daughter of Lieut-Colonel W W Lawrence, the Royal Irish Regiment.

PYSTER—MULLER—March 28, at the Mission Church, by the Rev C G Mylrea, B A, assisted by the Rev A W Crockett, M A, Charles Edward, eldest son of the late C E Pyster, Civil Surgeon, Sandoway, to Maude Alice, fourth daughter of H A Muller, Superintendent, Municipal Work shops, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BLAKENEY—March 20, at Fyzabad, Patience Mary Albemarle, the dearly loved infant daughter of William Edward Albemarle Blakeney, aged 5½ months.

CLARKE—March 30, at 38, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, suddenly of heat apoplexy, John Clarke, Managing Agent, Messrs. John King and Co. Ld, Engineers, Howrah and Calcutta.

FOURACRES—March 29, at Lansdowne, Darjeeling, Thomas Charles Fouracres, Asst Engr, P W D, also late of Military Works Department, eldest son of the late Charles Fouracres Ex Engr and Supdt, Seebpore Engineering College, aged 53 years, 3 months and 13 days.

HILLS—March 28, at 2, Theatre Road, Calcutta, Archibald Hills, of Patkabarie, Meherpore, eldest son of the late James Hills, of Neeschindepore, Nuddea, aged 64.

MIGNON—March 30, at 16-1, Royd Street, Gladys Amy, the dearly loved second child of Seymour Campbell and Edith Mignon, aged 3 years, 9 months and 1 day.

WILLIAMS—March 29, at Ranigunge, Jane, the beloved wife of Robert Williams, aged 48.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LAWRIE, Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, has done such excellent work in making clear the true sources of danger in the administration of chloroform, that he is entitled to a respectful hearing when he deals with the more recondite subject of the reality or otherwise of the so-called "parasite" of malarious fever. It would be too much to expect that the lay reader will be able to follow the learned and necessarily technical lecture on the subject which will be found *in extenso* on another page. The professional reader, and even the unprofessional with an inquiring mind, will find a great deal that is informing and suggestive, and mayhap convincing. The question at issue is whether certain Italian savants, who having availed themselves of the superabundance of material for investigation afforded by the victims of the deadly malaria of the Campagna, came to the conclusion that the germ or origin of the fever is a certain parasite, were or were not mistaken. The supposed parasites were subjected to special study by a French scientist, M. Laveran, who added so much to the stock of knowledge on the subject that they have come to be known as Laveran's bodies. These interesting entities, whether organic or inorganic, have been photographed and lithographed, so that their appearance is now so well known that the merest tyro cannot mistake them when they are present in the corpuscles of the blood of a patient suffering from malarious fever. In their developed stage they are found as an irregular black speck in the red corpuscles. According to the now generally accepted theory, they are the true cause of malarious fever, either setting it up directly, or, as in the case of other bacilli, indirectly, by emitting a poison which sets up a specific disease. But although it may be broadly stated that this is the generally accepted view, there are many distinguished sceptics. While Mr. Ernest Hart, the enthusiastic editor of the *British Medical Journal*, believes absolutely in the living parasite of malaria, Professor Virchow and other famous German savants have very serious doubts on the subject. In the expressive words of the medical paper in question, they "fail to recognise what is patent under their noses." So it appears do many, indeed most, of the not altogether undistinguished men who are at the head of the Sanitary Services in India. These sceptics are smitten hip and thigh by their by-no-means friendly critics. The Resident at Hyderabad having received from the Government of India in the Foreign Department a communication covering a paper on "the nature and significance of the crescentic and flagellated organisms in malarial blood," the medical officers under the Residency were ordered to make observations on the organisms thus indicated and to pay particular attention to the parasite.

Dr. Lawrie and those associated with him had been for months engaged on this investigation, the result of which was to throw doubt on the claim of Laveran's bodies to be considered parasites. If they be parasites they should have a separate existence outside the human body. They were therefore sought for in the blood of frogs which thrive in water abounding in malaria. The search failed to show the black parasite. But it led to the identification of certain partially-developed white corpuscles in the frog's blood with the crescentic organisms in natural blood, which the Italians and Laveran held to be the black parasite in his novitiate. This appears to have suggested the possibility that the black speck in the red corpuscles of the malarious patient might be simply a degenerate condition of the corpuscle itself. Many things were observed which gave plausibility to this view. In the first place, the black "parasite" is not found in all cases of malarious fever. In the next, the black specks in question do not propagate their species in suitable broths as other bacilli do. They give no sign of life. It is true that the white crescentic organisms at times have a movement "like boiling water," which has been taken by Laveran to indicate multiplication, "swarming." But the same "swarming" motion takes place in the white corpuscles of the frog. The negative conclusion arrived at by the lecturer is that Laveran's bodies are not parasites, and that they are not the cause of malarious fever. The affirmative thesis is that the bodies in question are blood corpuscles of morbid growth, having their origin in a spleen subjected to malarious influences, which render it incapable of performing its function in the normal manner. This we take it is the gist and purport of Dr. Lawrie's interesting lecture. It is not for us to attempt to decide between this view and that of the Italian scientists, whose theory, though not accorded universal acceptance, has been hitherto considered to hold the field. It could be wished that a scientific inquirer so well qualified for the task as Dr. Lawrie should now set to work to discover the true cause of malarious fever. If Laveran's body does not set it up what does? The lecturer's theory is that malarious fever is produced by the action of malaria on the spleen, and that the production of Laveran's bodies which are often, but not always, found in the blood in cases of malarious fever, is one of the effects of the diseased condition of the spleen—in other words, of splenitis. Quinine is the one remedy that can be trusted to cure enlarged spleen and the fever that springs from it, whether Laveran's bodies are found in the blood or not. What is the true nature of the "malaria" that lays hold of the spleen and thus gives rise to malarious fever? Is it a parasite, or something else, or as some people affirm, nothing at all?

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IT is satisfactory to know that negotiations for peace between Italy and Abyssinia have been entered into in a serious spirit. Major Salsa proceeded to King Menelik's camp after the defeat at Adowa, to arrange for the burial of the dead and care of the wounded. In anticipation of overtures from the Negus, that officer was instructed to listen sympathetically to any proposals that might be made. Menelik, who is his own Foreign Minister, received Major Salsa with courtesy, and invited him to witness a grand review of the Abyssinia army. A hundred and twenty thousand men, well armed and drilled, were on the field. The Negus informed the Major that the prisoners in his hands numbered forty-eight officers and six hundred men. His Majesty expressed a desire to conclude peace on certain conditions. He on his part would allow the garrison of Adigrat to retire with their arms and the honours of war, liberate all his prisoners and assist the Italians against the Dervishes. The Italians should withdraw within the frontier fixed by the treaty of Ucciali, and bind themselves not to erect any new fortifications. Tigre should be made into a buffer province, under a Ras or Chief approved by Italy. These terms were duly reported to General Baldissera, and by him to the Italian Government. The message was not in cypher, and a telegraph employé is accused of communicating it to one of the Roman papers. It was published with an additional condition—that the King of Italy should write an autograph letter, setting forth his desire to enter into a treaty of peace. Naturally a good deal of irritation and resentment was evoked by this apparent indication of an intention to compel the King to sue for peace, under his own hand. But it turned out that no such stipulation was in the message. General Baldissera asked that powers to treat should be sent to him in the usual form, legalized by the King's signature, so that he might be able to negotiate with the Negus. His request was probably the foundation of the erroneous statement that the Negus required King Humbert to write an autograph letter asking for peace. General Baldissera telegraphed to the Government that he had on his own responsibility the condition prohibiting the construction of new fortifications, as inadmissible. It is not stated that the other specified conditions were considered inadmissible; the presumption is, therefore, that they are regarded as affording a possible basis of accommodation. Whether Menelik would give effectual help against the Dervishes who are now besieging Kassala may be doubted. If such help be given it will probably be on the condition stipulated for by King John in 1885 when he was approached by Colonel Chermside with a view to the relief of the Egyptian garrison holding out against Osman Digna. It was ultimately agreed that the Abyssinians were to have Kassala, and all the stores and treasure therein belonging to the Egyptian Government. The negotiations were so protracted that Kassala was starved into a surrender by the Mahdists before the agreement was concluded. The Mahdists got the city and the stores, and held it until the Italians occupied it, the British Government reserving the rights of Egypt if she should recover the Soudan. It is scarcely to be expected that under present circumstances King Menelik would throw over the Dervishes, with whom he is co-operating with a view to wresting Kassala from the Italians, not to give it back to Egypt, but to secure it eventually for himself, knowing that it is necessary to the security of the Abyssinian frontier on that side.

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THE telegram from the seat of war stating that the entire garrison of Kassala made a sortie in aid of an outpost at Sabderat and defeated the Dervishes, five thousand strong, with a heavy loss at a cost of only a hundred men in killed and wounded, seems to require confirmation. It is not usual for the entire garrison of a fortress besieged by 10,000 men—some accounts put the number of the Mahdists at 13,000—to go forth and fight four hours in the open, leaving the fortress to chance while the battle lasts. General Baldissera has been anxious to withdraw the garrison if possible, and a fortnight since it was stated that Kassala was evacuated. That was not the case, but the rumour was generally believed. If we suppose that the entire garrison endeavoured to effect a retreat, and being encountered by five thousand of the besiegers, fought for four hours before retiring to the shelter of the fortress, we shall not be far from the truth. The telegram from Massaua would not improbably speak of a sortie and imply that it had achieved its object. A fortnight ago it was intended to turn out of the city all useless mouths so as to give the garrison provisions to last till July. It was on the 30th July that Kassala succumbed to hunger eleven years ago. It is to be hoped that history will not repeat itself in July 1896.

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THAT go-ahead state, Mysore, has just issued a report on the administration of its police for 1894-95, which shows that if it be not already a model of efficiency and good order, it is not the fault of the energetic Inspector-General, Mr. Madhava Rao. Part I., dealing with graver crime, is noteworthy inasmuch as it reveals a material decrease in the number of cases reported to the police. The number of murders and theft remained stationary, but there was a decrease in reported crime under the head of dacoity, robbery and house-breaking, and a decrease under common thefts. But the measure of success attained by the police in the detection of grave crime was not so satisfactory as might be wished. The section of the report dealing with police action now comprises statistical returns on the same lines as those in use in British India. These demonstrate that the percentage of convictions to cases decided was 70·8; that is to say, that of every hundred cases sent up by the police seventy of these ended in conviction—a fact which speaks well for the care with which evidence is prepared and sifted before prisoners are placed before the Bench. The percentage of convictions under arrests was also greater than in the previous year, and the number of false cases was the lowest on record during the past five years, it being necessary in only seven cases to institute prosecutions for preferring false complaints. Twenty persons were prosecuted for perjury, and experience teaches them in Mysore, as everywhere else, that the only way to check the tendency to rush to criminal courts with every imaginary or false grievance and to deter unprincipled witnesses from changing sides, is to work the provisions of the law against false charges and false evidence more rigorously. Mysore experiences difficulties in the identification of habitual offenders, and has come to the conclusion that the present system there in vogue is antiquated, depending as it does on the personal knowledge of police and jail officers. Bertillonage has therefore been sanctioned by the Government, and that system of anthropometry is shortly to be introduced. No riots of a serious nature appear to have occurred during the year, and none was due to religious differences between Hindus and Mahomedans, or to quarrels between different sects among these communities. An analysis of the murder cases shows there were but few. Four cases of infanticide were reported, two cases being due to restrictions against widow re-marriage among Hindus, while in another case an unmarried woman killed her infant to hide her shame. Kidnapping cases, of which there were several, were generally the outcome of disputes between relatives of the girl kidnapped in respect of her marriage. There were no professional kidnapping cases. Fourteen dacoities were reported, showing a decrease of 50 per cent. on the reported crime of either of the previous two years. No cases of organised dacoity by foreign professional gangs and no torch dacoities were included in these figures. All that can be done with a view to improving the efficiency of the men is done. A police school has been opened in which men are successfully trained for the higher grades of the service.

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WITH a population of fifty-two millions, Germany has some incentive to seek for Colonies. The home-keeping Frenchmen of France seem to have lost the colonising instinct of their fathers, who were in the front rank of European pioneers in North America, and jostled our earlier adventurers in India and Siam with some prospect of forestalling or ousting them. The disasters at sea during the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars deprived them of what was left of the colonies which the monarchy founded, but did not know how to defend. Since then we were without a rival in the field of colonisation until Germany awoke to the fact that she could never be a world-Empire until she had secured colonies. She has certainly the raw material of colonists—a superabundant population. The Imperial Census Department gives the exact results of the census taken on 2nd December last. The total population of the empire, including Alsace and Lorraine, reaches 52,244,503, against 49,428,470 in 1890, and 41,058,792 in 1871. The population has increased 27 per cent. since the re-establishment of the empire twenty-five years ago. The kingdom of Saxony increased 49½ per cent., Prussia 29 per cent., Hesse 21, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha 24 per cent. Remarkable increases have taken place in the populations of the two free towns and their dependencies. Hamburg, which in 1871 had a population of 338,974, has now 681,632, and Bremen has risen from 122,402 to 196,278. In some of the smaller States, where iron and coal industries have been developed—for instance, in the two Reuss principalities—the population has increased from 134,126 to 198,923. The increase in Bavaria is 19 per cent. in the twenty-five years, in Wurtemberg only 14, and in the Reichsland (Alsace and Lorraine) only 6. In the Prussian provinces the most marked increase of population is to be found in Westphalia, which has now 2,760,250, against 1,775,175 in 1871. The Rhine provinces show an increase of 42 per cent., from 3,579,347 in 1871 to 5,105,962 in 1895. The extraordinary increase in the population of Berlin and its suburbs is worth nothing. In 1871 Berlin numbered 826,341 inhabitants; in 1895 it had risen to 1,677,351. Obviously there are plenty of potential colonists still in Germany, although in the twenty-five years vast numbers have sought new homes in America and in the dependencies of the British Empire.

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IT is difficult to guage the effect of good advice. Even the most earnest and well-meant warning often acts in the very opposite sense to that intended. A certain sermon or lecture some days ago, which had for its purpose the discouraging of a realistic but not very improving class of literature, has suggested to certain enterprising purveyors of popular literature, the idea that, human nature being what it undoubtedly is, people will immediately on the condemnation of these books at once make up their minds to read them at the earliest opportunity. These philosophical caterers for the public taste have written for large consignments of the prohibited works.

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THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, with English mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden, at midnight, on Sunday, and is due at Bombay on Friday next, at 7 a.m. Passengers will land at the Ballard Pier.

HER MAJESTY'S FLAGSHIP BONAVENTURE, under the command of Captain Inglefield, sailed, yesterday, for Trincomalee, with Rear-Admiral E. C. Drummond, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, on board.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, C.B., D.S.O., leaves, to-day, for Karachi, in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, *en route* to Quetta, to take charge of the District, *vice* Major-General Galbraith, proceeded home on leave. A salute of nine guns will be fired from the saluting battery when General Gatacre embarks. The following appears in the District Orders issued yesterday:—"In saying good-bye to the officers of the Staff and Departments, etc., and men of British and Native Corps, Brigadier-General Gatacre desires to thank one and all for the manner in which they have done their duty during the past two years, and he looks forward with pleasure to having them again under his command."

UNDER instructions from Command Head-quarters, Colonel A. G. Creagh, R. A., having been selected to command the Bombay District temporarily, during the absence of Brigadier-General Gatacre, assumes the command of the District, to-day.

A SOMEWHAT bad derailment occurred about 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of Saturday, at Salpa, on the Southern Maratha Line, the station just before Wathar, where passengers alight for Mahableshwar. The consequence was that both the mail trains on Saturday night, and the mixed that follows an hour later, was delayed, and the passengers in both had to be transferred to other trains. Immediate measures were, however, taken, and it is not anticipated that the interruption will be prolonged.

LE HANG FOO, the tiger trainer of Harmston's Circus, who was slightly mauled on Saturday night in Bombay, has again been roughly used by the tiger, for, according to a Madras paper, he has been admitted into the General Hospital from injuries received by the mauling of a beast which he was training, and he now lies in a precarious condition.

COLONEL F. J. L. MORTIMER has arrived in Madras to take up the appointment of Inspector-General of Ordnance, in succession to Colonel T. Walker, R. A., retired.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th March, 1896, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1895 of 226,501 maunds with an increase of Rs. 35,253 in the earnings.

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## THE DERVISHES THREATEN THE RED SEA LITTORAL.

CAIRO, APRIL 6.

A strong Dervish force threatens the Fort Halib on the Red Sea, and another force has arrived at Kokreb.

This will necessitate the despatch of another Egyptian battalion to Suakin.

## ADVANCE OF THE DERVISHES.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Dervishes have advanced as far as Magrakeh within twenty miles of Akasheh.

The Friendlies occupy a position opposite to Akasheh.

The Friendlies, near Suakin, have defeated the Dervishes.

## TWO HUNDRED WHITES MASSACRED BY THE MATABELE.

The *Times* states that the Matabele have massacred altogether two hundred whites.

## THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION SUGGESTED BY ITALY.

PARIS, APRIL 6.

The *Temps* states that King Humbert first proposed the Dongola expedition to great Britain and Germany simultaneously.

## THE RISING IN MATABELELAND.

A band of farmers is taking refuge in Mafeking as a general native rising is feared in the District, owing to the slaughter of cattle to check the wide-spread renderpest in Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

The inhabitants of Mafeking have appealed to the Governor for troops.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Scotland has beaten England at Association football by two goals to one.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, with English mails of the 27th March, left here, for Bombay, at 12 o'clock (midnight).

## THE AFGHAN-BALUCH FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Captain MacMahon, the officer demarcating the Afghan-Baluch frontier, has left Robat for Koh Malik Siah, where his labours terminate, and is expected to arrive at the latter place about the 4th instant.

All the negotiations have been carried out in a most cordial spirit with the Afghan representative.

## MR. SAYANI APPOINTED TO THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Viceroy has, this morning, appointed Mr. R. Mahomed Sayani to be an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, *vice* the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, resigned.

It has been decided to hold over the appointment of a successor to the Maharajah Ajudhia till the next cold Season.

## THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

With regard to Burma being converted into a Lieutenant-Governorship, the Secretary of State recently, in replying to a Government of India despatch, made several suggestions in connection with the proposed scheme of administration. Until this reply has been considered, the matter will be regarded as strictly confidential.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae left Liverpool this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay (1st instant), arrived, to-day, at daybreak.

COLOMBO, APRIL 6.

The mail steamer Simla, from Calcutta, arrived.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24h ours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th April, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours | Minutes. |
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 6 | 2 | 36 p.m. | ... | 13 |
| Suez | 6 | 2 | 45 p.m. | ... | 11 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 6th April, 1896.

| — | Maximum Time. | | Minimum Time. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta | ... | 53 | .. | 4 |
| „ Karachi | ... | 22 | .. | 3 |
| „ Madras | ... | 21 | .. | 1 |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 81·8 |

MONDAY.—APRIL 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 76·7 |
| 10 a.m. | 85·0 |
| 2 p.m. | 87·5 |
| 4 p.m. | 87·1 |

## DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

LAST evening, their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Gwalior left for their territories by a special train from the Victoria Terminus. Mr. Oomer Jamal, Sirdar Mir Abdulally Khan Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum Mitha, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, and a few other gentlemen were present at the station to see his Highness off. Mr. Oomer Jamal and Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Dubash, the local florist, garlanded the Maharaja. Mr. Dubash also presented a superb bouquet to his Highness, who acknowledged the compliment, and entered a saloon attached to the train, which steamed out of the station at 10-30 o'clock.

CAPTAIN WHITLEY, of the steamer Lady Havelock, has reported that a rich Tamil gentleman, who was a passenger from Jaffna to Trincomallee, jumped overboard during the voyage between the two ports. The deceased, says the *Times of Ceylon*, had been suffering from a serious disorder in Jaffna, whither he had been taken for medical treatment, and was being removed by his family to Trincomallee against his wish. He was apparently fretting against the removal, and, as he was left on a chair on deck one evening, he quietly slipped away and threw himself overboard. The body was not recovered.

## THE RETIREMENT OF COLONEL HUNTER.

### A BEAU IDEAL POLITICAL.

THERE leaves these shores, this evening, by the good ship Algeria, an officer, who, second to none, has lived up to the glorious traditions of the Political Department of which he has proved so brilliant a member. Colonel Frederick Mercer Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., joined the service when a boy on the 8th June, 1861, and was attached to the 103rd Foot stationed at Poona. Shortly afterwards transferred to a Native Regiment, he again reverted to a European Regiment—the 106th Foot. In 1867, he was admitted to the Staff Corps, and appointed Adjutant of the 24th Bombay Infantry. In 1871, he had a taste of cantonment work, and in that same year entered upon his memorable Aden career. He ruled Aden for more than three lustra, enduring the burden and heat of the day. There were then but two assistants. We have now six in number, and it was Colonel Hunter who recommended the increase. He was specially delegated to Egypt from 1st February to 4th April, 1884. In 1885, the rescue of the Egyptian garrison at Harrar was carried out, and it will not be unbefitting at this time to recall, as briefly as possible, a deed which elicited so much admiration both here, and in England; a deed, moreover, which was characteristic of the man, and illustrated the thoroughness with which he always has put his hand to the plough and proceeded with determination, never looking back. We cannot do better than repeat the eulogy passed by a former Governor, Sir James Fergusson, who, in moving a vote of thanks to a lecture delivered by Mr. Hake on "Gordon at Khartoum," said he had a story of how another English officer did that which Gordon did not do because he was treated with greater justice. He (Sir James) met the Major at Aden in April, 1884, who told him it was impossible to withdraw 3,000 men, women, and children from Harrar without their being cut off by the Arabs, unless protected by a strong force sent by the Government. He (Sir James) represented the facts to Government, who gave that officer the powers that had been denied to Gordon. He was given full control over Egyptian officers and armed with the guarantee from Lord Kimberley that the trade routes would be kept open and all but nominal import and export tax be removed. He went to Harrar on his important mission, and the Somali tribes believing in the word of an English officer gave him their camels in thousands and assisted in bringing down the garrison, without injuring a man, woman, or child, who were all shipped off to Egypt. By the moral influence which Major Hunter had been able to exert, the country had been kept quiet. Nobody had heard of the exploit, though all the military force used consisted of 200 Bombay Native Infantry and fifty sabres of the Aden Troop. The garrison at Harrar consisted of 3,500 fighting men and 5,000 other human beings. The garrison was imperilled. The route of two hundred miles to the coast lay through the country of the Isa and other warlike Somali tribes, whose factions had been excited by the successes of the Mahdi in the Soudan. The Galla tribes, too, intervening between Abyssinia and Harrar assumed the aggressive. The evacuation was left to the uncontrolled discretion and responsibility of Major Hunter. A contemporary in its columns thus wrote: "It is on such occasions involving a high combination of military and administrative abilities that English officers most shine, and the rescue of the garrison of Harrar further proves that those attributes are still conspicuous in our army." When it is known that the evacuation took seven months to complete it will very readily be seen that the chain of responsibilities was an extended one, and the occasion one of extreme anxiety. Buried as he has been so long a time in the uncongenial depths of Aden, it is well-nigh impossible to unearth the many and good works done by Colonel Hunter. Reticent to a degree; never sounding his own trumpet, he has obstructed, rather than aided, a resume of his merits, but his works do follow him and must for ever remain as oases to redeem the barren aspect of that burning land. The Somalis know him. They remember him as an upright, fearless, and yet God-fearing man. One who lived and moved among them, understood them, sympathised with them, and who possessed the ability so dear to every native—to address them in their own mother tongue. Genial and affable, versed in the diplomatic art, firm always and yet never dictatorial, Colonel Hunter was the "beau ideal" of a Political Officer. "Quieta non movere" is an admirable maxim, but when reduced to a basis for the practical performance of everyday politics how few can pilot their ships safely past its shoals. It is often extremely difficult to know when to let a sleeping dog lie. It is far easier to rouse him and then again to quiet him as Cerberus of old with a sop. Colonel Hunter had mastered the art, and yet the spirit of "Dolce far niente" can never for a moment be associated with his name. As a linguist Colonel Hunter did not lay behind. He passed in several languages, but it was in Arabic and in Somali he particularly excelled. He has written the only Somali Grammar in existence, and is an authority in that dialect. We have lately heard that the little grammar is in great demand and it ought to be invaluable to the hordes of shikaris who visit Somali land. Copies were at one time available from the Educational Society's Press. Although the greater part of his service was done in Aden, Colonel Hunter proved a very successful Resident both at Cutch and Kolhapur, at which latter place he has quite recently handed over for good the reins of Political office.

Aden is a splendid field for the aspiring young Political Officer. In these excessively civilized (?) parts where the rule of thumb so often forces itself to the fore, and where the vakil and pleader turn up their seemingly unanswerable arguments in the form of the dry and bleached bones of codes and regulations, how few rise superior to their environments, and how ennobled those few! But Ehen! fugaces Postume, Postume, Labuntur anni, and everyone must bow at length before the advance of time. Colonel Hunter's work is over; he has filled to perfection the niche in which he was placed, and he now goes home to enjoy his well-earned rest. The climate of Aden has done its worst, but the gallant Colonel has proved victorious, and his health is still but little impaired. It is his lot now to revel in a cool clime. May he ever so revel! With Mirza Muhammad Rafi us Sauda we too say:

Jis roz tamazut pe qujamat ka ho Khurshed Saya ho tere sir pe shahidon ke charan ka."

Now let arise a moon of this brilliant star. Mrs. Hunter has always shared her husband's toils in places even now but seldom touched by a lady's foot, and he will be the first to recognise the untold incentive to work and renown which she has supplied to him. Mrs. Hunter by her kind and bright manner has endeared herself to a wide circle of friends. May the circle ever widen! May their shadows never grow less!

## THE NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

MADRAS might well claim the credit of having supplied Baroda with two of its Dewans, the first being the late Sir T. Madhava Row, who proved a very capable administrator, and the second being the Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Registration, who has just been appointed to the post in succession to Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai. During the last seven years, Mr. Iyengar has with credit discharged the duties of the office of Inspector-General of Registration; and without giving up his lien on British service, has accepted the post at Baroda on a salary of Rs. 4,000 per month. Application has been made by the Gaekwar's Government to the Government of India for a loan of his services, which has probably been granted by this time; and the Baroda State has undertaken to make the usual contribution to the British Treasury for the new Dewan's pension. Mr. Iyengar, who appears to be a self-made man and to possess brilliant talents, is at present considered to be one of the ablest Native officials at Madras. He graduated in 1867, and like some well-known Indians, carried the success of his College career into his official life. Commencing his career as an Assistant Professor in the S. P. G. College at Tanjore, he entered the service two years later as a clerk in the office of the Collector of Tanjore, then Mr. Arbuthnot, whose good opinion he soon won by his ability and talents. Mr. Arbuthnot shortly afterwards was appointed a member of the Board of Revenue; and his first step was to appoint Mr. Iyengar an assistant to the Board. By steady industry the latter paved his way to the post of First Assistant; and in that capacity, he attracted the attention of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Stokes, then Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Mr. Stokes took a liking to the young revenue officer, and was, it is believed, the means of getting the title of Dewan Bahadur conferred upon Mr. Iyengar in 1888. In the following year he was appointed Inspector-General of Registration, an office which he has held up to this time. Mr. Iyengar's fame as a young officer of marked ability, especially in statistics, having reached the ears of Lord Connemara, then Governor of Madras, his Excellency entrusted him with the task of preparing a History of Progress in the Madras Presidency during the preceding forty years. Mr. Iyengar put forth his best exertions in writing the history, and the result was a big volume bearing the above title, which has made for him a name as a statistician. In recognition of these literary labours, he was made a C.I.E. and a Fellow of the Madras University, in 1893. On the enlargement of the Madras Legislative Council, Lord Wenlock nominated Mr. Iyengar to a seat therein, and he soon showed himself an able debater, who brought to bear upon the subjects discussed a large amount of valuable information regarding the administrative affairs of the presidency. More recently, he devoted his energies to the reorganisation of the department of which he has been the head, instituting what are known as the clerks' salary scheme and the registration officers' salary scheme, which have received the sanction of the Supreme Government, and are now in fair working order. The clerks and subordinates in the Registration Department are indebted to him for the liberal terms which the schemes in question have secured for them. Mr. Iyengar possesses extensive knowledge of the political and economical questions affecting the welfare of India; and these, it is presumed, will stand him in good stead in the discharge of the multifarious, and often perplexing, duties of his new office.

## TEMPERANCE OR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have allowed Sir Walter Besant in your issue of Good Friday to speak in favour of moderation and against total abstinence. May I claim a similar privilege to present, to the best of my humble knowledge, the other side of the question? (1) Which of the two promotes drunkenness? (2) Can a total abstainer ever be a drunkard without being a moderate drinker? (3) What quantities of alcohol per day does he recommend for moderate drinkers? Where does he draw the line of demarcation? (4) Does he remember that declarations have been signed by the highest British medical authorities, stating that a healthy man never requires a drop of any alcoholic beverage? (5) Who has got a right to prescribe alcohol—the patient or his medical adviser? (6) Has he studied the statistics of the London Temperance Hospital, where alcohol is hardly ever administered? (7) Which is the better platform for people to fight against drunkenness? Moderation or total abstinence? (8) Who is sober—the moderate drinker or the total abstainer? (9) Who reclaims the drunkard more effectively? (10) Are the prohibition States of America the worse governed for adopting prohibition laws? (11) Will he trouble himself to ask the doctors, policemen, asylum-keepers, etc., which of the two originated drunkenness and crime, poverty and insanity? Has total abstinence to answer for these, or the present system of moderate (!) drinking? The above questions may be multiplied "ad libitum." Let any one of your readers who desires to find out the truth in the matter read the books prescribed by our Good Templars' course of study, and attend any Tuesday, at 9 p.m., in the Temperance Hall at Colaba, and it won't be our fault if he or she is not enlightened and convinced. I should strongly recommend the moderate drinkers to unite themselves in a body (not forgetting their bottles), and preach moderation, taking each other's health in mere thimblefuls and believing themselves sober as long as they can maintain their equilibrium.—Yours, &c.,

Fergusson Road, April 7. D. R. TATA.

## THE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to the anomalous arrangement regarding the admission fee that is charged when students are transferred from the Elphinstone Middle School to the Elphinstone High School.

It is indeed a painful grievance on the part of the parents of the Middle School pupils, and they feel bound to ventilate it through the press because they fail to find another source of approaching Government on the subject with a view to set the matter right. A student of the highest standard of the Middle School pays Rs. 3 as his monthly fee, and when he passes the entrance examination he gives the lowest, i.e., the fourth standard of the Elphinstone High School, and continues to pay the same fee until he is promoted to the VI. standard. So far good. But the unfortunate feature of the whole case is that when he passes the entrance examination and enters the Elphinstone High School he has to pay Rs. 3 as an admission fee. Now, Sir, an admission fee should, properly speaking, be charged when a student enters Government School "de novo." But to charge him that fee when he passes from one branch to another is purely unjust. It will not be unreasonably asked, I hope, whether the change of buildings is tantamount to a change of institution. I believe that his act of leaving the Middle School to join the Elphinstone High School is equivalent to his transference from the lower standard, viz., 3rd class to the higher one, the 4th class; and as such his promotion from class to class ought to be in the name of justice allowed free of additional fee.—Yours, &c.,

V. S. KOTHARE.

April 4.

## OAKS ON THE NILGIRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to correct an error in Mr. Kelly's description of the Nilgiris, which appeared in your paper, dated 3rd instant. Mr. Kelly states that the English oak is not found on the Nilgiris. They may not be numerous, but I know of five or six about Coonoor, one, if not two, being situated in the grounds belonging to the Lodge, within three hundred yards of Mr. Kelly's residence.—Yours, &c.,

NILGIRIENSIS.

HAVING regard to the severe views which are coming into vogue concerning the liability of railway directors, the Board of the Great Northern Railway must be feeling rather nervous at the present moment. The shocking accident near Peterborough is a fitting climax to the intermittent attempts of the last few years to break the record in the direction of railway speed. The wonder is that the same kind of thing has not happened before. To drive a train at the rate of seventy miles an hour with our present means of traction is from the most charitable standpoint, an act of the most appalling folly. We trust that this tragedy will open the eyes of the public at home to the necessity for legislative interference with a view to prevent its recurrence. In India there is no such danger to apprehend.

## DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN JUDGE AND JURY.

WHEN the Jury Bill is on the anvil of the Viceregal Legislative Council, the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Luxman Nursu, referred to the High Court by Mr. Gilmore McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, which involved the propriety of a judge's right to question the jury, will be read with interest. Luxman Nursu was tried by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code on a charge of murder, and was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by the unanimous verdict of the jury. The Sessions Judge differed from the verdict, and referred the case to the High Court, and it was argued in the Appellate Court, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. Mr. Motilal Mugatlal Munshi appeared for the prisoner, while the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

The facts of the case are simple. The accused was charged with having murdered a woman, named Malu. The complainant, his mother, and his wife, the murdered woman, lived in Bhownugger, and with them lived, as a lodger, the accused. Early in January last, all four left Bhownugger and came to live in Ahmedabad. The complainant and the accused were employed in mills there. They all lived in a single room in a "dehla" on the Salaspur Road. From the dying declaration of the murdered woman, it appears that, on the morning of the 17th of January last, the accused, having got rid of the elder woman, entered the room and at once made indecent overtures to the deceased Malu, and when the latter refused to accede to his wishes, the accused threw her down and inflicted four or five wounds with a knife on her chest. Her cries attracted the attention of one Malaya, a neighbour, who immediately went to her assistance and succeeded in taking the knife out of his hand. The police then appeared on the scene, and the accused was secured, and the woman was sent to the hospital, where she subsequently died. The prisoner's defence was that he had an improper intimacy with the woman ever since they had lived in Bhownugger, and that the woman attacked him with the knife, and that in self-defence he was obliged to wound her. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that there was very little doubt that the wounds on the body of the deceased woman were inflicted by the accused. The reason, the Sessions Judge remarked, which the prisoner gave for the attack made on him by the woman, was ingenious, and the whole story of the accused had an air of improbability. The medical evidence showed that the accused was intoxicated. The Sessions Judge remarked that the exact degree of intoxication under which the accused was labouring, when he brutally assaulted the unfortunate woman, it was difficult to determine. In the eyes of the law, the Sessions Judge said, there had been no such intoxication proved as could be put forward as a plea in extenuation of the horrible crime. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but as the Sessions Judge differed from the verdict, the present reference was made to the High Court. The Sessions Judge, in making the reference, stated that the jury had shirked a painful duty, and had not brought in a verdict according to the evidence recorded in the court.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the judgment of the court, said: The unanimous verdict was culpable homicide. The Sessions Judge differed, holding that murder is proved. The case comes before us under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The court pays no heed to the questions of the judge and answers of the jury after delivery of verdict. The verdict being quite clear was not open to question. Mr. Justice Ranade concurs in the views adverse to the questioning of a jury after return of a clear general verdict which I have expressed fully in Dada Anna's case, I.L.R., 15, Bombay, page 432. After a full argument we are of opinion that when the prisoner committed the crime he was not drunk, nor deprived of ordinary knowledge, nor incapable of intent to kill. He was found in a somewhat excited state, and he smelt of liquor. He may have drunk something in order to excite himself to the deed. We are of opinion that, in a matter of such gravity, the Assistant Civil Surgeon should have been examined by the court, so that the jury should have heard him give his evidence. See Cri. Rule 50 of 1895. He ought to have been asked whether the wounds inflicted were such as generally cause death. The jury might have wished to ask questions about the meaning of such terms as omentum and peritonitis. On the whole, we are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of murder under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the court sentences him for that offence to transportation for life. The record ought to have given some indication of the line of defence adopted by the prisoner's pleader.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. W. S. MAHON, R. E., on arrival in India, is posted to the Bengal Command.

LIEUTENANT ROSS, 2-3rd Gurkhas, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal.

LIEUTENANT VANRENEN, 16th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Recruiting Officer, Lucknow.

GENERAL leave of absence in India, from 7th April to 15th June 1896, is granted to Lieutenant F. W. Mackenzie, Royal Artillery.

OF the officers recently appointed to the Indian Medical Service the following are appointed to the Bengal Command:—Surgeon-Lieutenants W. W. Clamesha, R. P. Wilson, J. C. Robertson, and C. D. Dawes.

LIEUTENANT C. W. KEANE, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the 4th Administrative Battalion, N.-W.-P. Volunteers, as a temporary measure vice Lieutenant L. T. Oakley, East Lancashire Regiment, deceased.

## ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP FREIGHTSHIP SUMATRA.

THE Troop Freightship Sumatra, under the command of Captain L. H. Crawford, C. B., R. N. R., arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from London. The Sumatra left the Royal Albert Dock, on the 12th March, and called at Queenstown on the 14th idem, where she embarked the various drafts, and left on the same date, calling at Malta on the 21st, Port Said on the 25th, Suez on the 26th, and Aden on the 30th ultimo. She has brought the remaining drafts of different Regiments, consisting of 22 officers, 6 ladies, 6 children, 517 non-commissioned officers and men, 28 women, and 43 children. The Sumatra experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Capt and Mrs H C Higgs and daughter, 21st Hussars
Major and Mrs H C Molesworth and 2 children, R A
2nd Lieut G G Thatcher, R A
Capt W H N Glassop, 2nd Suffolk Regt
Wife of Major W G Carter and child, 2nd Essex
Wife of Capt H de E Vallancey and 2 children, 2nd A and S High
Surg-Maj and Mrs J Semple and child, A M Staff
Surg-Lieut A E C Keble, A M Staff
Surg-Lieut A J Latley, A M Staff
2nd Lieut R G St John, Unattached List
2nd Lieut E W C Ridgeway, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W R Ross, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H Miller, Unattached List
Lieut Edwards, 2nd Oxford L I

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO BOMBAY.

Lieut-Col G O Smith, R I Fus
Major W G Carter, 2nd Essex
Capt W F Elmslie, 2nd Lan Fus
2nd Lieut C C W Pritchard, E Kent
Lieut Hon C Henniker-Major, Rifle Brigade
Capt S H Pedley, R W Kent
2nd Lieut P Hastings, R W Kent
2nd Lieut A McGregor, R I Fus
Surg Capt R C Thacker, Med Staff
2nd Lieut M L Ferrar, Unattached List

## DEPARTURE OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, under the command of Captain F. M. Barwick, will sail, to-day, for Karachi, with the 16th Bombay Infantry, and details, consisting of 16 officers, 7 ladies, 5 children, 2 Warrant officers, 1 woman, 3 children, 155 European details, 2 women, 3 children, 14 Native officers and hospital assistants, 664 men, rank-and-file, 94 followers, 3 women, and 2 children, and 22 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—Brig-Genl. and Mrs. W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., District Staff; Lieut-Col. and Mrs. A. M. Bell, Major and Mrs. H. W. Seymour, Capt. and Mrs. F. A. C. Kreyer and 2 children, Lieut. F. S. Wildcombe, Lieut. and Mrs. H. K. MacGeorge and 2 children, Lieut. A. H. Bridges, Lieut. L. F. Ashburner, 16th Bo. I.; Surg.-Lieut. Bakhle, A. M. Staff; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. T. Mayhew and child, R.A.; Capt. A. M. Caulfield, 2nd Border Regt.; Lieut. G. Warneford, 1st Wiltshire Regt.; 2nd-Lieut. R. H. Chenevix, Unattached List; Major and Mrs. P. Hornby, R. A.; and Lieut. A. G. M. Hogg.

FOR some time past there has been a dispute between the Revenue and the East Coast Railway authorities relative to the possession of certain land in Coconada near the railway line. It has now been decided that the land is to be handed over to the Railway

MR. K. J. BADSHAH, C.S., Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, has left Calcutta for Simla, where he will be on duty at headquarters for the first half of the season.

## BOMBAY HORSE SHOWS.

A MEETING of gentlemen, interested in establishing the Horse Show as a permanent annual Institution in Bombay, was called by General Gataere, C.B., D.S.O., for Thursday evening last, at the Bombay Gymkhana. Owing to the Easter holidays and to the absence of H. E. the Governor and Commander-in-Chief from Bombay, several gentlemen who would otherwise have attended and who had exprssed sympathy with the objects of the meeting were unavoidably absent. There were present the following:—Brigadier General Gatacre C. B., D. S. O., (Chairman), H. H. the Thakore of Wadhwan, Captain Mc Whinnie, R. I. Rifles (Hon. Secretary), Mr. F. Merewether (representing also H. H. Prince Samatsinghji of Palltana), Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. H. M. Steuart, Mr. G. H. Townsend, and Mr. R. A. Willis. The following report and accounts of the 1896 Horse Show were presented by the Hon. Treasurer Mr. R. A. Willis, and were duly approved and passed:—

The accounts for the present year show a surplus in receipts over expenditure of Rs. 427-12-6, which may be considered a satisfactory result, bearing in mind the short notice upon which the show was held. The accounts of 1894 and 1895 shows left a balance in hand of Rs. 1,110-14-1 and outstanding due by subscribers and exhibitors of Rs. 253, in all Rs. 1,363-14-1 to the good. This added to the present year's balance gives a total amount to the credit of the Bombay Horse Show Fund up to date of Rs. 1,791-10-7. It is satisfactory to observe that each year the working receipts have steadily improved, and there is little doubt that if proper notice were given the results would be even better than they have been hitherto. The funds have been lodged with the Chartered Bank, account Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Horse Show, and now that they amount to a respectable sum, it is suggested that the greater portion be placed on permanent deposit or be invested in Government Paper in the names of several trustees, so as to be available as a reserve fund for future shows.

RECEIPTS.

| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Contributions to Prize fund paid | 1,405 0 0 | .... |
| Do do promised | 200 0 0 | 1,605 0 0 |
| Tickets and gate money | ...... | 1,362 0 0 |
| Entries received | 719 0 0 | ...... |
| Do due | 46 0 0 | 765 0 0 |
| Rent of stalls | ---- | 50 0 0 |
| Sale of Programmes | 137 8 0 | ..... |
| Less Commission | 34 4 0 | 103 4 0 |
| Total ......... Rs. | | 3,885 4 0 |

EXPENSES.

| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Purchase of Cups, Rosettes and cash prizes | 1,870 12 3 | |
| Hire of chairs, shamiana and flowers | 82 14 0 | |
| Printing charges | 208 12 0 | |
| Advertising | 503 8 0 | |
| Cart and roller hire | 110 0 0 | |
| Work on ground, payment to bhisties, and attendants, &c. | 356 14 0 | |
| Bands | 150 0 0 | |
| Office expenses and sundries | 174 11 3 | 3,457 7 6 |
| Balance.... | ...... | 427 12 6 |
| Add balance of show 1894, in hand | 10 5 7 | |
| Do do 1895, in hand | 1,067 5 6 | |
| Interest allowed by the Bank | 33 3 0 | 1,110 14 0 |
| Add outstandings recoverable, 1894 | 43 0 0 | |
| Do do 1895 | 210 0 0 | 253 0 0 |
| Total.........Rs. | | 1,791 10 7 |

(1). It was resolved to place Rs. 1,400 on 12 months deposit on the best terms obtainable, leaving the balance on current account to meet any unexpected expenses.

It was further resolved:—

(2) That the following gentlemen be invited to form the Standing Committee for the annual Bombay Horse Show; Brigadier General Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O.; H. H. the Thakore of Wadhwan; H. H. Prince Samatsingjii of Palitaa; the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor; the Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; an officer of R. A., Colaba, an officer of British Infantry, Colaba; Commandant of Colaba Depot, Captain Broome, Remount Agent, Ahmednagar; Veterinary Captain Morgan, Remount Agent, Ahmednagar; Mr. H. C. Burder, Mr. Narayen Dwarkadas, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. H. M. Steuart, Mr. F. H., Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. J. A. Tata, Mr. G. H. Townsend, Mr. R. A. Willis. Mr. Prevost was unanimously elected Hon. Secretary, and consented to act in that capacity.

(3) That a complete set of rules be drawn up by the committee for the conduct of the Bombay Horse Show, and that information be obtained from England and elsewhere as to the rules in force as a guide to the committee in framing such rules; and that, if possible, the rules here and at Poona should be assimilated so as to ensure uniformity of practice.

(4) That the next year's show be held in the week immediately following the Bombay Races of 1897.

(5) That the Remount Departments be invited to assist the show with exhibits and in other way possible.

(6) That the Hon. Secretary place himself in communication with several firms at home, with the object of obtaining satisfactory designs and estimates for a permanent die for a Horse Show Medal. The diameter of medal not to exceed 2 inches, and that in the meantime the winners of medals at the recent show be informed that it will take some time before they receive their awards.

7. That a circular letter be sent to all influential persons likely to be interested in the Horse Show, asking their support both in exhibits and subscriptions to next year's show. This concluded the business of the meeting. The following is the complete list of subscribers to the prize fund of the 1896 show:—

H. H. Aga Khan, Rs. 200; Nawab Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, Rs. 200; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 100; Bombay Merchants, Rs. 105; Mr. Pestonji B. Press, Rs. 100; Mr. J. N. Tata, Rs. 100; H. H. Raja of Kolhapur, Rs. 100; Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Rs. 60; Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., Rs. 50; Major Owen, Rs. 50; Mr. Narayenji Dwarkadas, Rs. 50; Messrs. Caron and Co., Rs. 70; Mons. Merry of Chantiley, Rs. 55; Sir J. Cowasji Readymoney, Rs. 50; Bombay Bankers, Rs. 55; Bombay Brokers, Rs. 30; Mr. Ardeshir Bhikaji, Rs. 30; Messrs Dunnett and Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. H. J. Rustomji and Co., Rs. 25; Mr. Ahmed Dewji, Rs. 25; Captain W. C. Walton, Rs. 10; Colonel Wetherall, Rs. 10; and Mr. Jeejibhoy Sorabjee, Rs. 10. Cups:—H. E. Lord Sandhurst, two silver cups; H. H. Thakore Saheb of Wadwan, four silver cups; H. H. Prince Samatsinghji, two silver cups; Messrs. Noel and Richards, one silver bowl.

## PRESENTATION OF A PURSE TO MR. BALLIWALLA.

A VERY interesting ceremony was performed, last Thursday night, at the Novelty Theatre, when its popular proprietor and actor, Mr. Cursetjee Merwanjee Balliwalla, gave one of his variety entertainments at his Theatre under the patronage of the Gaen Utejak Mandali, which only a short time ago celebrated the 25th year of its existence in sumptuous style. The ceremony was the presentation of a purse from moneys subscribed by members of the Gaen Club. After the second part of the programme, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, the president of the Gaen Club, in accordance with a request made by the honorary secretary of the Club, Mr. Cursetjee Dinshaw Khambata, went upon the stage, and addressing Mr. Balliwalla, spoke as follows:—

You, Sir, are a life member of our Gaen Utejak Mandali, and in that capacity have rendered various services to the club, and especially you rendered important service to the club on the occasion of its 25th birthday, which you helped to celebrate in grand style. As a mark of appreciation of such services, the members have requested me to present to you this small purse; and considering the request a great honour, I have much pleasure in expressing my satisfaction at being the medium to convey this token. You, Sir, have reached the eminent position of being one of the leading actors of Hindustan. (Cheers.) By your modesty, industry, and goodness of heart, you have become a shining light in Bombay. (Renewed cheers.) The attempts made by you to elevate the native stage from its low condition are well known to the public. For such services, your friends and admirers in the community a short time ago shewed their appreciation by presenting a purse through our esteemed citizen, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I. You have, through the instrumentality of your company, presented handsome sums to various charitable institutions of Bombay, one of which only a few days ago publicly thanked you for your donation. (Applause.) And now, in handing over to you this small token, the members of the Gaen Utejak Mandali pray that God may give you long life, happiness, and prosperity, and strength to render to the public still greater services. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Balliwalla thanked the Gaen Utejak Mandali, its president, and secretary, and also the brilliant audience for gracing the occasion with their presence and support.

The dramatic entertainment then proceeded to its close.

THE Viceroy and suite arrived at Sabaranpore, on Thursday, at mid-day, having left Bareilly on Wednesday evening. His Excellency halted at Hurdwar for breakfast and was met by Mr. Harington, Commissioner of Meerut. The Viceroy spent a couple of hours, seeing places of interest at Saharanpore. He was met by Colonel Deane, Director-General of Remounts, Major Goad, and Mr. Whish, Collector. Their Excellencies drove to Mr. Whish's house, where they remained. On Friday the Viceroy, accompanied by Colonel Durand, visited the Army Remount Department, where Colonel Deane showed his Excellency round the stud. His Excellency visited the various stables containing different classes of remounts for all branches of the service. Some horses were mounted in the Riding School, after which a visit was paid to the young stock bred here. There are only about 500 horses to be seen, as the year's issue to the service has just been made.

## THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

### MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

IN the House of Commons on March 16, Sir William Harcourt said I desire to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government propose to make to the House of Commons any statement with reference to the advance of troops into the valley of the Nile which has been announced in the public papers—whether they will make a statement as to the facts with reference to it, and the objects of such a movement, if it is about to be made.—(Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Balfour: My hon. friend the Under Secretary will make a statement to the House.

Mr. Curzon, rising a minute later, said: If my answer to the question of the right hon. gentleman is swollen to somewhat unusual dimensions, I hope the House will pardon me because of the importance of the question which has been raised, because the House is justly entitled to somewhat full information upon a matter of such great significance, and because I promised on Friday last to make a statement at an early period of the sitting of the House upon the subject. The right hon. gentleman has asked the Government what are the facts and the objects of the reported advance of Egyptian troops into the valley of the Nile. For some weeks past the Government have received rumours of large contemplated advances by the Dervish forces in Upper Egypt.—(Irish cries of "Oh," and Ministerial cries of "Order.") These advances we heard of as

THREATENING THREE SEPARATE OBJECTIVES.

We heard of an advance in the direction of the Mourad Wells, which, as the House knows, are midway between Korosko and Abu Hammed; the second upon Kokreb, midway between Berber and Suakim; and we also heard that Osman Digma—(ironical Irish cheers)—was advancing with a considerable force in the direction of Kassala. Simultaneously news reached Cairo that large reinforcements were being pushed forward upon Dongola. This news reached the Government at the end of February, and all this information, in the opinion of the advisers of the Government, out there and at home, portended a serious advance on the part of the Dervish forces, an advance the immediate objective of which probably was, or at any rate might be, Kassala, but the ultimate danger resulting from which could not fail to react upon Egypt itself. Considerable anxiety was very naturally felt at this serious news, the more so as already at that time the Italian forces were known to be in difficulties upon the western shores of the Red Sea. Then came the unfortunate events at Adowa, and I hope I may say in passing that I am sure there is no one, either in this House or in this country, who did not learn with sincere sympathy and regret—(Mr. T. Healy: "No," and Irish cheers),—regret which is not broken by the few dissentient voices in this House—(loud Ministerial cheers)—of the misfortune which had befallen that nation of gallant soldiers and staunch allies.

Mr. Labouchere: Which?

Mr. Curzon: I am speaking, of course, of the Italians.—(Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Labouchere: Oh, I did not know.

Mr. Curzon: We have, I am sure, all of us, that belief in the recuperative power and courage of the Italian troops to lead us to hope that they will rise again from the misfortunes they had suffered, and that they will vindicate once more the honour of their flag.—(Cheers, and Irish cries of "Oh.") But this disaster was attended with a double danger. The Italians had not only been engaged in a conflict with the Abyssinian forces, but, as is well known, they had an advance force in occupation of the fort of Kassala, which is threatened, if not actually beleaguered, by a large force of Dervishes which is believed to amount to something like 10,000 men. It has been obvious to every man who has studied this question, and I think it will be obvious to anyone who has considered it in this House, that there are at the present moment influences at work and forces unchained in Central Arrica, which, if flushed by victory, and if swollen by any perfectly possible combination of forces, might constitute a very serious danger not merely to Italy, not merely to Egypt and to the British position in Egypt, but I will go further and say to the cause of Europe, which is the cause of civilisation in Africa.—(Cheers.) If Kassala were cut off it is clear that the forces detached from Kassala would be free to move elsewhere. They might descend either upon Tokar or Suakim, or they might pour down the valley of the Nile, and in either case the frontiers of Egypt would be confronted with very considerable risk. The Government have been in constant communication with the Egyptian Government and with their advisers at Cairo, and it was the opinion of the military authorities both there and here that

IMMEDIATE ACTION IS REQUIRED TO BE TAKEN.

Of course various suggestions were put forward, and were discussed, but it was decided that it would be both for the present and for the permanent interests of Egypt that an advance should be made up the valley of the Nile.—(Cheers.) An advance has been ordered to the post of Akasher, which is on the river, about one-third of the distance between Wady Halfa and Dongola. I have seen a great deal in the papers about an advance on Dongola, and it seems to have been assumed that that advance has already been ordered, and was in process of taking place. The British advance may ultimately extend to Dongola, the importance of which, as one of the granaries of the Upper Nile basin, is familiar to anyone who has studied this question. But it is not altogether usual to publish plans of campaign in advance, and it might not on this occasion be wise, but in any case the future action of the Government must be regulated by considerations not merely military and strategical, but political and financial, which it would be obviously improper for me to enter into in answer to a question in this House.—(Hear, hear.) The Government firmly hope that the step on which they have decided will have a twofold advantage—on the one hand, that it will act as a diversion for the help and, if it may be so, for the relief of the Italians in their sore stress at Kassala—(Ministerial cheers),—and that in the second place it may save Egypt from a menace which, if left to grow, may before long swell to most formidable dimensions.—(Hear, hear.) I hope I have in these few words answered the question of the right hon. gentleman and told him what are the objects we have in view.—(Ministerial cheers.)

Sir W. Harcourt asked what opportunity the House would have of discussing this grave statement. He understood the Chairman of Committees had ruled that the question could not be raised in committee on the vote for men.

Mr. Balfour suggested that the Opposition might move the adjournment of the House, or wait till the vote on account on Thursday or Friday.

Mr. Labouchere asked leave to move the adjournment of the House, in order to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance.

Mr. Labouchere said that from Assouan to Wady Helfa there were 200 miles of desert, and from Wady Halfa to Dongola there were 300 miles more, and we knew the difficulties of that road, as we had been through it before.—(Cheers.) It was said to be a mere Egyptian force, but to all intents and purposes it was an English force, while English troops would be collected at Wady Halfa to assist the Egyptian troops if necessary. The plan of campaign was arranged here, and Lord Wolseley had been in communication with the Cabinet, and that proved it to be an English advance in every sense of the word. If it was merely for the defence of Egypt there was no better way than to have the frontier at Assouan, the advanced post at Wady Halfa, and the desert and the troops between the Soudanese and Egypt.—(Hear, hear.) He complained that in these matters Governments were so abominably hypocritical.—(Laughter.) At one moment it was the slave trade, and at another it was for commerce, while really and truly it was the mania for "grab" which was the cause of it all.—(Laughter.) There had always been persons anxious that we should go to Egypt, mainly financiers, and the origin of our being in Egypt was finance, and nothing else. Besides the financiers, there were those he might describe as the ultra-Jingoes, who would have us not only remain in Egypt, but would have us establish our rule from Alexandria to Capetown. They might depend upon it that if we plunged into the desert the war would last not months but years, and if we went to Dongola we should have to go to Khartoum.—(Cheers.) It was said that we should go to Dongola to help the Italians. Was it right and proper that the Italians should vanquish the Abyssinians? They had been Christians much longer than Englishmen had been.—(Laughter.) One of the Apostles was supposed to have gone there and converted them, but he was not aware that he ever came to England.—(Renewed laughter.) No doubt the main object of England's going there was to place this country in such a position that they would be unable to fulfil the pledges they had given to Europe. Was this country going to remain in the Soudan until they had brought good order there? Everyone knew that the great Powers of Europe were

SHOCKED AND DISGUSTED

at the violation of England's pledges, which were that this country would occupy Egypt merely temporarily. This country now wanted to find another reason why they should stay there. One of the reasons stated why they should occupy the Soudan was that possibly some great engineer would divert the course of the Nile—(laughter),—but they might wait until this great engineer had commenced operations.—(Renewed laughter.) This country had no mandate to remain in Egypt as long as they pleased. He contended that under the pledges this country had made to France, this country had no right to go to Dongola without the consent of France. Mr. Gladstone, when Prime Minister, had distinctly told France that this country renounced all attempts to retake Dongola, and if the present Government observed continuity in their foreign policy they ought to carry out that pledge. He could not understand why Lord Salisbury, whom he regarded as a relatively cautious statesman, had agreed to the present course being adopted. What baneful influence was he under?—(Laughter.) Was there someone in the Cabinet with a following outside the

Cabinet who was insisting on having his own way ?—(Renewed laughter.) He thought the poor Conservative party were being treated very unfairly, and that there was someone, possibly a Liberal Unionist—(laughter),—with some influence and determination, and with strong views as to what this country ought to do in Africa, who had exercised his influence over Lord Salisbury. If so, he hoped Lord Salisbury would emancipate himself from this influence and crush out any of these attempts on the part of the allies of the Conservative party, and exercise a policy of wisdom and moderation. This expedition would lower our name in the eyes of Europe, and perpetuate the feeling of distrust that was felt towards us.—(Cheers.) We might be perfectly certain that sooner or later the great Powers of Europe would unite and insist on our fulfilling our pledges in regard to Egypt. This was why he was so anxious we should not compromise our position, or do anything which, while of no possible advantage to us or to the inhabitants of the Soudan, would put us in the wrong in the eyes of the whole world.—(Cheers.) He concluded by moving the adjournment of the House.

Sir C. Dilke, who seconded the motion, said that differing from Mr. Labouchere's views on some Imperial and on military and naval affairs, he held the more strongly

### THE IMPRUDENCE, THE UNWISDOM, AND EVEN THE FOLLY

of the expedition now being prepared.—(Cheers.) If our dangers in Europe were as great as many of them believed, the present moment was the most peculiarly unhappy the Government could have chosen for this new departure.—(Cheers.) Although since the present Government came into office our dangers in the world had become more apparent, he did not believe that until a few days ago they had become more real than previously, but this new step—one the significance of which the Government themselves admitted—enormously increased the danger of our situation in the world, and was likely to hamper us in all our international action.—(Cheers.) The Under Secretary spoke of matters having been brought to the knowledge of the Government within some few weeks past, but on that point he (Sir C. Dilke) wished to make a statement, and could give the name of his informant if desired. This statement was to the effect that when the present Sirdar assumed office over the Egyptian forces, one of the men who knew Egypt better perhaps than anyone else except Lord Cromer—he was in our own service—said "He will not give up office until he has had a turn in the Soudan."—(Hear, hear.) That was the opinion generally entertained in Cairo. The Under Secretary based the main part of his case on the possible danger to Egypt of an advance of the Dervishes. Now, the fact was that Egypt had at Wady Halfa one of the most easily defensible frontiers that any Power in the world possessed—(hear, hear),—and the proposal was to quit this post and march across the intervening desert into country where the Dervishes were at their strongest.—(Hear, hear.) The other ground alleged for the expedition was the desire to make a diversion in favour of Italy. In regard to Italy, her best friends in Europe were those who most regretted the adventure on which she had recently been engaged.—(Cheers.) Was there not a very serious possibility that we might find ourselves in a very similar position to that of Italy ?—(Cheers.) Surely Italy was likely to say, as her newspapers had already said, that if we wanted to help Italy we should send troops from Suakim in the direction of Tokar. It was impossible to hold that this argument was a serious one, and he was sorry to say he could not believe that either the ground of safety to Egypt or the diversion in favour of Italy was the real ground for the advance. He knew what would be said throughout Europe. It would be said and believed by our enemies that this advance, so obviously unjustifiable from the reasons put forward, was being made really in order that we might have an excuse for staying in Egypt for all time.—(Hear, hear.) What was the real reason for the advance ? He reminded the House that certain territory had lately been in dispute between the Congo Free State and France. Darfour lay in front of Dongola. The latter led towards Khartoum. He could not but fear that those who advised the Government had in view the necessity of establishing our position in Darfour, as the centre of the great African kingdom to which they looked forward—(Cheers.) If that were so, then they were entering upon this expedition with

### OBVIOUSLY INSUFFICIENT MEANS.

The policy of reckless adventure could not stop at the point indicated by the Under Secretary, but it was almost inevitable they would be drawn on step by step to Darfour or Khartoum. It would be a mean thing to throw Egypt into financial and military confusion by English orders—(hear, hear),—for no one could say that the Egyptian Government was a free agent in this matter—(hear, hear),—unless this country was prepared to back up the Egyptian forces by the whole force of the British Empire.—(Ministerial cheers.) For what sufficient object were the Government facing the enormous military dangers of the policy he had suggested ?—Opposition cheers.) The dream of a British-African Empire stretching from sea to sea had been given up, even by Lord Salisbury, when he arranged the agreement as to spheres of influence. Therefore they were going into this frightful country because of the Soudan itself, for experience had conclusively shown that the tranquillity of Egypt did not depend upon the Soudan.—(Opposition cheers.) Against such a policy he must emphatically protest.—(Opposition cheers.)

Sir William Harcourt said he entirely agreed with his right hon. friend, and believed that of all the occurrences, many and serious as they had been, which had come to the public knowledge in the course of the last few months, none was more grave, none more pregnant with dangerous consequences to the future, than that which had been announced by Her Majesty's Government that night.—(Opposition cheers.) The Government, as he understood, desired to represent that this was only a small and necessary move of a military character for the purpose of meeting pressing dangers arising out of recent events. He agreed with his right hon. friend that if that was the true interpretation of the matter it might pass without serious consequences. But if it were really the first step in a policy of advance—in what was called a forward policy—in Egypt, then, in his opinion, that was a policy of the most perilous character, one which ought to be most strongly condemned, and one which the party on that side of the House would meet with the most steadfast resistance.—(Opposition cheers.) If there was any contemplation of carrying this occupation into the Soudan of a permanent character, that was a policy which they had always opposed, and which

### THEY WOULD ALWAYS RESIST.

—(Opposition cheers.) His hon. friend the member for Northampton, in commenting upon the possible policy of the Government in this matter, expressed the opinion that Lord Salisbury's views were not to be feared, and indicated that there might be other influences in the Cabinet which were of a more adventurous character, and which would desire probably to make a move in a political sense in that direction. The only fault he had to find with his hon. friend was that he was perhaps a little to suspicious. He himself felt that the views which Lord Salisbury had so often expressed upon the Egyptian policy had a strong supporter in one of the most distinguished members of the Cabinet, because he remembered very well that in years gone by, when the same question and disasters in the Soudan were pressing upon them, a very distinguished politician at that time expressed his views, in which his colleagues entirely agreed. He would read those views to the House, because he trusted that they were still the opinions of the Colonial Secretary, and were the sentiments which would guide the policy of the Government. The right hon. gentleman said: "The fulfilment of the pledges"—that he should retire from Egypt—"we have given has been delayed by circumstances which could not well have been foreseen, and now there is growing up in certain quarters a demand that our policy should be changed, and that we should make ourselves permanently responsible for the government and protectorate of Egypt. I should be inclined to pay some attention to the advice if it had not come from a very suspicious quarter. It comes from those who have always been in favour of annexation. There is a great party in this country which seems to have learnt nothing by experience, which is always eager for an extension of an Empire already, I should think, vast enough to please the most inordiante ambition, and which taxes our resources to the utmost in the attempt to govern wisely and well." Therefore if there was any attempt by a great party or a great Government to embark in such an extension of empire they knew that in the Colonial Secretary they would have a strong supporter of a moderate and peaceful policy. He would not, consequently, for the present assume that there was any intention on the part of the Government to give to this movement upon the Nile any other significance than that which was contained in the statement of the Under Secretary. They had seen in the press, which was always so will informed, that the Government were going to advance to Dongola, but the Under Secretary had denied that, and said they were going to advance only one-third of the distance. They had also seen in journals which were supposed to represent the policy of the Government that what was intended ultimately was the occupation of the Soudan. That he understood to be repudiated by the Under Secretary, and he took note of that repudiation. If anything of the kind were intended, he was confident that anything more injurious to this country, anything more fatal to the peace of Europe, it was impossible to conceive. Until they had further information they were bound to assume as correct the statement on the part of the Government that the move was

### SIMPLY INTENDED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES,

to meet a pressing and temporary occasion, and was no action with any intention to advance upon the Soudan with a view to its permanent occupation. It was impossible, from the information given by the Under Secretary, for the House to go behind that statement, but they would have opportunity after fuller consideration for discussing this matter in its large bearings—he meant the policy of the Government with reference to the occupation of Egypt—either on the vote on account or on the motion to go into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates. He therefore had only risen to state what he understood to be the meaning of the Under Secretary's statement If any indication were given that the move was in the direction of the permanent occupation of the Soudan, then, of course, it would be absolutely necessary for the Opposition to take means to offer all the resistance they could to such a policy.—(Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Balfour: The right hon. gentleman has indicated in the latter part of his speech the opinion that the larger issues raised by this debate had better be discussed later on in the week, on the vote on account. If that be the general opinion of gentlemen opposite, I hope we shall soon bring this debate to a conclusion, and, if so, I shall be glad to carry out my suggestion to put the Foreign Office vote first in the vote on account. Assuming that the right hon. gentleman represents the views of gentlemen on his side of the House, I shall deal very briefly with the speeches addressed to the House, and then shall ask the House to come to a vote on the present motion, deferring the further discussion until Thursday or Friday. The right hon. gentleman says he has taken note of the Under Secretary's statement with regard to the ultimate objects of the expedition. What my right hon. friend stated was this. He said that an advance was to be made immediately to Akasheh, that it was premature to discuss any further movements, and that they would depend upon military, financial, and political considerations which we cannot possibly foresee, and cannot now therefore decide or discuss. I hope that repetition of his statement may put in a perfectly clear light the position of the Government, which perhaps may be misunderstood if gentlemen were to take their views of what the Government has stated solely from the reflection of that statement as seen in the speech of the right hon. gentleman who has just sat down. With regard to the mover of the motion, I confess my differences with him upon this subject are so profound and so far-reaching that argument between us is hardly possible. If I understand him rightly, he rejoices in the defeat of Italy.—(Mr. Labouchere: Hear, hear.) That may be his view. It is certainly not the view of a single man on this side of the House—(loud Ministerial cheers),—not the view, I would fain believe, of the vast majority of gentlemen sitting on the other side.—(Hear, hear.) I am sure it is not the view which faithfully reflects the convictions and beliefs of the English people.—(Cheers.) I go further, and I say even those nations in Europe whose policy may seem most divergent from that of Italy would agree with us in expressing their

### GENUINE AND PROFOUND SYMPATHY.

at the reverse with which the Italian arms have recently met.—(Cheers.) The hon. member is not content with rejoicing in the defeat of Italy. I gather that he would also rejoice in the recrudescence of the fanatical violence which characterised the earlier rule of the Mahdi, and which certainly still exists in the country over which the Mahdi rules. As regards the character of the rule of the Mahdi, it is not necessary for me to enter into controvercy with the hon. gentleman. I hand him over to the tender mercy of the right hon. gentleman who sits near him. There was one part of the speech of the right hon. baronet with which I am heartily in agreement. I doubt if the world has ever seen a crueller or worse rule than that now exercised over the tribes of the Soudan, whom the hon. member for Northampton has described as a nation struggling to be free.

Mr. Labouchere: I was only quoting the words of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Balfour: It is not my business to enter into controversy with Mr. Gladstone, but as the hon. gentleman has accepted that statement as expressing his own views I must express my absolute dissent from it. I cannot conceive of any change that would be more to the benefit of the Soudan—I say nothing of Egypt or of England—than that the Arab tribes should be transferred to a Government acting under English influence, and I cannot conceive anything which would more conduce to their freedom or to the real welfare or prosperity of these races, of which the hon. gentleman professes to be the advocate. When the hon. gentleman tells us that he would see with regret any modification in the existing state of the tribes under the despotic tyranny now prevailing in the Soudan——

Mr. Labouchere said he did not make that statement, but had only stated that he would prefer that brave men rightly struggling to be free should be left to their independence rather than be subjected to the rule of Egypt or of England.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour: What the hon. gentleman describes as independence is enforced subjection to a monarchical and tyrannical "regime" for the characteristics of which I refer him to the right hon. gentleman next him.—(Cheers.) That rigut hon. gentleman spoke with a good deal of obviously genuine emotion, and expressed views to which I listened with respect, but with great surprise. He told us that no event which had occurred in his political experience had ever filled him with such alarm as the action of the Government just announced.—(Opposition cheers.) He said in the first place that Europe objected, reechoing the statement made by the hon. gentleman near him.

Sir C. Dilke: I described what would be said by our enemies throughout the world. I did not speak of Governments, but rather of popular opinion.

Mr. Balfour: It is rather difficult to gauge popular opinion in foreign countries, and I am sure no accurate gauge of it can be derived from the trend of the foreign press, which certainly does not always conduce to the maintenance of agreeable relations between the great Powers of Europe.—(Ministerial cheers.) So far as the Governments of Europe are concerned, nothing has reached our ears which would induce us for a moment to believe the gloomy anticipations of the right hon. gentleman and others are correct. Nor am I able see any ground on which the Powers of Europe are likely to object. Certainly those Powers favourable to Italy have no reason to object, and I do not think any of the Powers who desire that, whatever else may happen to Egypt, she should

### REMAIN PROSPEROUS AND SECURE,

would have any grounds or wishes that would lead them to regret the step taken by Her Majesty's Government.—(Ministerial cheers.) Perhaps the right hon. gentleman thinks that Europe shares his view that Egypt is so absolutely secure behind the frontier of Wady Halfa that practically she need not look beyond those limits—that it is not necessary for her to watch movements in the Soudan, or take account of any recrudescence of fanaticism, however formidable at first sight it may appear. That is a strategic and military view of the situation in which I think the right hon. gentleman stands almost alone. I have had the opportunity of hearing many military authorities speak on the subject of Egypt, and never yet have I heard any military authority assert that Egypt was so out off from the forces on her southern frontier that she might regard with indifference—and remain in a condition of complete apathy—whatever went on in the Soudan or the district bordering upon it. I dissent totally from the military view given by the right hon. gentleman, and therefore I differ from the conclusion he has based upon it. The next argument was that while the expedition would be perfectly innocuous and useless if it only went as far as Akasheh, it might not be very formidable if it went as far as Dongola, but that Dongola was not intended to be its ultimate goal, and that the further limits of Darfour might be touched before the policy of Her Majesty's Government had attained its natural conclusion. He drew a blood-curdling picture which, if we accepted it as true, would be a sufficient condemnation. He drew a picture of the Egyptian army, with British officers, and having behind it the responsibility more or less of this country, being drawn step by step into the southern deserts until it was surrounded and overwhelmed by the great fighting forces of the Mahdi, as Hicks Pasha was overwhelmed some ten years ago.

### ALL THIS NIGHTMARE OF DARFOUR

is entirely the creation of the right hon. gentleman's own fears. I can assure him that in ordering the advance along the valley of the Nile we have no dreams of extending our conquest to Darfour. That is not our object, and it does not enter into our policy as a determining factor. Certainly if there was any chance of the evils of which the right hon. gentleman speaks becoming actualities in Egyptian history, no responsible Government of this country or of Egypt would ever enter into a policy of adventure which he so eloquently condemned There remains only the argument that this advance would do nothing for Italy. I am compelled to differ from the right hon. gentleman on matters of fact, and believe the rumour of our advance will spread with lightning rapidity through all the regions controlled or governed by the Mahdi. Experience has shown that his people are by no means oblivious to any movement on the side of Egypt, and I believe it will be known at Kassala within a very brief space of time that a forward movement is being made, even at many hundreds of miles distance in the valley of the Nile. If we can attach co nfidence to the opinions of our military advisers, as I am convinced we can, there probably is no better method of producing a diversion in favour of the Italian forces now beleaguered at Kassala than the forward movement we are now discussing.—(Ministerial cheers.) If that be the case against us, I ask whether we are not amply justified in the steps we are taking. We do not see these great risks either for Egypt or England. We do not believe that the burden to be thrown either on the military or the financial resources of Egypt will be of the overwhelming character sketched out by the right hon. gentleman below the gangway and the leader of the Opposition. We do think it is not a loss, but a gain, to civilisation that Egyptian influence should be extended southwards, and we do think it is not a loss, but a gain, to civilisation and Europe that some relief should be given, if possible, to the sorely pressed forces of Italy now fighting for their lives far to the eastward of the district we are advancing upon.—(Cheers.) There seem to us adequate reasons for the by no means adventurons quixotic policy we have adopted, and we trust the House will support us in it.—(Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Courtney viewed with great apprehension the results in the future of the policy now adumbrated.

The House divided—

| | |
|---|---|
| For Mr. Labouchere's motion | 126 |
| Against | 268 |
| Majority against | 142 |

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The difficulty of finding house-room is apparently to be greater than ever this year at Simla, and amongst those who are left out in the cold up to the present are, it is said, the new Legal Member and the new Public Works Member. Mr. Chalmers is reported to have telegraphed from England asking that a house should be secured for him "close to the Council Chamber." Our new Member, remarks a contemporary, evidently has formed serious visions of the character of the duties he has undertaken. It will probably be a surprise to him to find that Simla legislative business often does not open before July, and that the whole work of the session may be brought into the compass of half a dozen meetings of an hour or two a-piece. True, there is the Executive Council also, but its meetings, one morning a week, are scarcely such a tax on the time of Members as to make it a consideration whether they are a mile or so nearer or further from Viceregal Lodge.

It has been settled that Dewan Bahadur Sreenava Raghava Iyengar, Inspector-General of Registration in Madras, is to succeed to the Dewanship of the Baroda State. We mentioned some time back that the Gaekwar was desirous of obtaining this gentleman as his Minister. The preliminaries having now been settled. His Highness has applied formally to the Government of India to sanction the appointment, and, as it may be taken for granted that no objection will be forthcoming, Mr. Sreenava Raghava Iyengar's services will be lent for five years to the Baroda State. The stories of the appointment having been offered to this one and that are all imagination. The person who was approached in the first instance was Mr. Justice Ranade of the Bombay High Court, but the Gaekwar could not fall in with Mr. Ranade's conditions as to the extent of his powers.

Almost simultaneously, remarks the *Pioneer*, the Political Department in Bombay is finding its two principal appointments fall vacant by the retirement of Colonel G. E. Hancock and Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., the Political Agents, respectively, of Kathiawar and Kolhapore. In the Kathiawar Agency, which superintends the affairs of 187 Native States of various degree, Colonel Hancock has only been officiating for Sir Charles Ollivant, who in turn has been acting for Mr. H. E. M. James as Commissioner in Sind. The latter is now on the point of returning to India, but Sir Charles Ollivant, on being relieved, becomes Acting Secretary to the Bombay Government, and it does not seem likely that he will return to Kathiawar; and Colonel J. Hunter, who succeeds Colonel Hancock in the officiating post, probably comes to stay. Colonel F. M. Hunter, who is relinquishing the Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Agency from ill-health, is an officer who has made his mark in the Political Department. His opportunity came when he was Assistant Political Resident at Aden, when our Government decided in 1883-84 to assert an effective authority over the Somali Coast. The measures necessary to this end fell on the shoulders of Colonel Hunter, who rapidly succeeded in gaining the complete confidence of the local chief and tribes, and so well was his work done that not only were the stations on the coast peacefully occupied, but there has never been any trouble between our Government and the people since.

At the recent distribution of prizes by his Excellency the Governor of Madras to the pupils of the Madras School of Music, Monsieur Stradiot's Gold Medal, which is awarded to the student who passes highest in the Theory Branch of the Government Intermediate Grade of the Government Examination in Music, was presented to Miss Grace de Rozario, and advantage was taken of the same opportunity to present Miss Eugenie Stradiot with the medal recently awarded by the Madras Musical Association to the student who passes first in the Elementary Grade of the same examination. These medals are open to all candidates throughout the Madras Presidency, and the winners at the last examination were pupils of Signor D. Aloisio and Monsieur E. Stradiot, respectively. The presentation of the medals lent additional *eclat* to the School of Music function, and Miss Stradiot contributed greatly to the success of the concert with her charming violin solo.

The following regulation appears in the Travancore Government *Gazette* :—"Whereas it is expedient to extend greater protection to Judges, Magistrates, and other acting judicially: We are hereby pleased to enact that no Judge, Magistrate, Dewan Peishkar, other persons acting judicially shall be liable to be sued in any Civil Court for any act done or ordered to be done by him in the discharge of his judicial duty, whether or not within the limits of his jurisdiction; provided that he at the time, in good faith, believed himself to have jurisdiction to do or order the act complained of; and no officer of any Court, or other person, bound to execute the lawful warrants or orders of any such Judge, Magistrate, Dewan Peishkar, or other person acting judicially, shall be liable to be sued in any Civil Court, for the execution of any warrant or order, which he would be bound to execute it within the jurisdiction of the person issuing the same."

A numerously signed petition was presented to Mr. Bell, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, during his late inspection of the Nilgiri Railway, requesting that a station might be opened at a point where the ghaut-road from Mettapollium to Coonoor intersects the railway-line below the Kotagiri finger-post, instead of at Runnymede. The petitioners stated that it was most important that a station should be opened at the point indicated, so that carts coming in from Kullacambay, Kartari, Deva shola and the Kundas might be able to unload and return. The petition has been referred to the Revenue authorities for report as to the inward and outward bound traffic at the point referred to by the petitioners.

The British schooner Esmeralda which arrived in Hongkong recently from the Marianna Islands, had an exciting voyage. The last isle was left on the 27th December, and on the 6th January the schooner, which is only 130 tons register, encountered a heavy gale off the Japan coast, and was dismasted in lat. 33·47 N., long. 141·25 E. For nearly a month strong westerly gales were experienced, and the vessel drifted to the eastward, sometimes at the rate of about 55 miles a day. In lat. 21 N. and long. 151 E. an easterly wind was picked up, and by the aid of jury masts saved from wreckage the crew managed to steer a course for Hongkong. During the prolonged voyage the provisions gave out, and the crew had to live upon the copra which formed the cargo of the little craft. When they arrived in Hongkong they were in a pitiful condition. The distance covered was 3,365 miles.

Calcutta comes in for a large share of the fourteen lakhs, to be devoted to Civil Works by the Bengal Government during the coming year, but the distribution of the expenditure, as proposed in the Budget Statement laid before the Bengal Council on Saturday, is one of the most extraordinary arrangement it is possible to imagine. We have heard a good deal of late, writes a local paper, of the excellent intentions of the local administration in regard to the construction of the much-needed feeder roads for the conveyance of jute to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the earnings of which have done so much to enrich the treasury, but the sum which, it is proposed, to devote to this object is only sixty thousand rupees. This is just ten thousand rupees more than is to be spent on "introducing electric-light into the Alipore Jail and Belvedere," and forty thousand less than is to go as an "additional grant for minor works of the jail department." The figures are so extraordinary that it is almost impossible to suppose they can be meant seriously, and we look forward to an announcement that the whole thing is a printer's mistake. We see no reference to expenditure on Duars roads, though this is an object of vital importance to the tea industry, and one that should undoubtedly share largely in the general prosperity of the finances. On the other hand, five and a-half lakhs are to be spent on improvements to the Medical College, fifty-four thousand go to build a new Registration Office in Calcutta, twenty-five thousand is to improve the Indian Museum and the Art Gallery in Chowringhee, ninety thousand rupees is to build quarters for Military Assistant Surgeons in the General Hospital, and seventy thousand will serve to extend the out-door dispensary in the Campbell Hospital.

The *Englishman* writes: "If we had in view the reduction to a state of chaos of the Indian money market we should follow exactly the lines mapped out by Sir James Westland in his Budget. The first move is to get quit of the surplus two crores in the Treasury, so that no relief can be got from that quarter. They must evidently go in the next four months as the Railway expenditure is to be at the rate of rather over half-a-crore monthly. Then will come the money got from the loan which will leave us as bare of cash as can possibly be. But there are still the two crores which he wished to lock up in the paper currency reserve. These should be available in case of sudden panic from our being left with no money, but by the special conditions laid down in the Budget speech they cannot be touched till next cold weather, and then only after an amount of red-tape consultation with the Secretary of State. So things have been made as convenient as possible for a financial mess, and if it does not come off it will be owing to circumstances over which the Government of India has no control. The country is so vast that no one can foresee exactly what will actually come to pass, but all that human wisdom can devise to get us into an intolerable position seems to have been legislated for."

Mr. Fr. Ahrle, the well-known photographer, of No. 16, Chowringhee, Calcutta, writes the *Indian Planter's Gazette*, has very kindly permitted us to inspect some exceedingly interesting specimens of the art, which he has just had consigned to him by a Swiss firm in Zurich. The photographs are the nearest approach which searches into the art of photography have yet been able to obtain to photography in colours, and the effects are both extremely beautiful as well as artistic. The negatives of these photographs were all taken in this country in colla-sensitive plates, and from these plates the printers in Switzerland have been able to calculate the colouring with a degree of accuracy which is startling. The pictures which Mr. Abrle showed us were all of well-known views in all parts of India, and are certainly the most vivid representatives of Indian landscape with accurate local colouring and effects that we have had the pleasure of seeing. Mr. Ahrle informs us that he can get these pictures put down in India at very little above the ordinary rates, and compared to the ordinary photograph, the difference is as from chalk to cheese. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin inspected Mr. Ahrle's pictures and expressed themselves so satisfied with the process that they have promised Mr. Ahrle the very first sitting on their return in the cold season. Negatives taken in India can be sent home to undergo the process, and as many copies as desired printed off without the least trouble.

The recent operations against the Sadon Kachins have enabled that part of the country, little of which was hitherto known, being mapped out. Much surveying has also been done during the visit to Kairuma's village in the Lushai hills. A great deal of work however remains yet to be done before the whole of Burma and its frontiers are surveyed, particularly so on the Eastern side where there are still several large blanks, also in the Southern Lushai hill-tracts towards the Arrakan border; in the country eastward from the Arrakan Yomas towards Pauk District; in the Independent Baungshi country and tracts southwards. On the eastern side in the Northern Shan States a great deal of useful survey work is being carried on by the small party with Captain Elliot, who is in the extreme Trans-Salween States. All the Wa States as well as the Panthay Settlements and country southward and around require mapping out, but it is improbable that much more can be accomplished this season, particularly as the Was are giving much trouble to Captain Elliot and his party.

One of the features of the *Strand Magazine* is the section devoted to "portraits of celebrities at different times of their lives." The statesman, poet, hero, or actor is shown first in short clothes, or in schoolboy kit, and thereafter we have his presentment at the age of twenty, thirty, forty, etc., until the "present day" stage is reached. In his March number Sir George Newnes deals in this fashion with Lord Elgin, Dr. Jameson, and Mr. Alfred Austin. The biographical sketches which accompany the portraits are of the most meagre kind, and this should ensure accuracy; but in the Viceroy's case a strange blunder is made. We read that "Lord Elgin's health has given considerable anxiety to his friends lately, and his medical advisers have ordered him away from *Bombay*, when it is hoped that a change of climate will soon restore him to his former excellent health." In the *Strand* office the claims of Calcutta to be considered the capital of India even for a few months in the year are plainly ignored; and yet the magazine prides itself on being more up to date than its contemporaries.

What is a society lady? An answer to the question is given by Mrs. H. Williamson in this March issue of *Pearson's Magazine* :—"The term 'leader of society' has lost its literal meaning under new conditions. Society is now a huge Republic, and the Republic motto, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' has levelled, if not altogether destroyed, the old distinctions. In the old days when the 'salon' was still in existence, the great ladies who led society were really powerful for good or evil; but it is many years now since Lady Palmerston, as patroness of Almack's, held so high and responsible a position, that merely to be seen at one of her gatherings was a hall-mark which made the least important of her guests the fashion. When Lord Palmerston became Premier of England, his wife voluntarily relinquished the exclusive attitude she had adopted, and from that time forth her parties became merely political machines. Then the stars of Frances Lady Waldegrave and Lady Molesworth arose on the social horizon. Neither of these ladies were 'to the manner born,' but both had the true social instincts, and the knack of most successful entertaining. Lady Molesworth had a special talent for hospitality, and had so high an opinion of her own importance that she soon won others to believe in it too: while the parties at Eaton-place were second to none in their grandeur. She and Maria Lady Ailesbury vied with each other in the matter of magnificent footmen, and to the very last 'Lady A.' (although anything but rich, and living very frugally while alone) always did her entertaining in great state. It was Frances Lady Waldegrave and Lady Holland who first took the bold departure of patronising not only literature and art, but the stage. Since their day, others following in their footsteps, but going far beyond them in enterprise (perhaps good taste), have so revolutionised the order of things that those who are merely notorious, not famous, have invaded circles which have ceased to be select; and, since there are limits to the elasticity of even modern society, the millionaires of trade and finance, American nobodies, and the very outsiders of literature and dramatic art, have managed to elbow out the lesser nobility and some of the county families of England. Yet if society has never been so mixed before, it has never been so amusing. Dulness is the only unpardonable sin, and the fact that even on Sunday nights the highest in the land may be seen dining in public restaurants in the same room with undistinguished foreigners, unknown Jews, and pretty, much-bejewelled women—recruited from all the ballets and choruses in London, but coming under the generic title of 'Gaiety girls'—speaks eloquently of the changes time has brought. Great ladies there are still in London, and some who still are exclusive, in spite of the general tendency towards merely vulgar smartness; but very noticeable is the fact that, while so few are fitted to lead, fewer still seem desirous to do so. By general consent they move always in the same direction—and abreast. So conventional is Society to-day that those who are in it will, rather than be singular, do the most unconventional things; and, while all are so bent on following each other, it is impossible to discover if anyone in particular is leading." The article then goes on to deal separately with the lives of the leaders of London Society, with photographs of many of the ladies dealt with.

The following occurs in Dean Hole's *Little Tour in America*: "An old angler lay dying, and the ruling passion was still vigorous. The clergyman who visited him in his last sickness, making inquiry as in duty bound, as to his spiritual condition, asked him whether he had any special burden upon his conscience. Sammy, being weak and hazy, does not seem to have realized the solemnity of the question, and replied after some consideration that there was one thing he should alter if he had to live his life again—he thought he should fish more wi' bait an less wi' fly."

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

The Grand National Steeplechase of 2,500 sovs, (inclusive of a trophy value 100 sovs.) by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15ft. and 5 only if declared by Tuesday, February 4th; second to receive 300 sovs., and third 200 sovs. from the stakes; a handicap for 4 years old and upwards; winners after publication of the weights (January 30th, at noon) of a steeplechase value 400 sovs. to carry 8lbs., of the value 200 sovs., 4lbs. extra, but those originally handicapped above 11st. 7lbs. and under 12st. to carry only half of the foregoing penalties respectively; those originally handicapped at 12st. and upwards exempted from penalties. Grand National Course, about 4 miles and 856 yards, over the same line as last year (64 subs., 10 of whom pay 5 sovs. each). Closed January 7th, 1896.

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| Mr D G M Campbell's b g The Soarer, by Skylark, dam by Lurgan, aged, 9st 13lbs, Owner | 1 |
| Mr C Greenfell's b g Father O'Flynn, by Retreat—Kathleen, aged, 10st 12lbs, Owner | 2 |
| Mr W G C Keeping's b m Biscuit, by Burnaby—Reversion, aged, 10st E Mathews | 3 |
| Capt A E Whitaker's bl h Barcalwhey, by Barcaldine—Junket, 6yrs, 9st 8lbs | 4 |
| Mr John Widger's ch g Wild Man from Borneo, by Decider—Wild Duck, aged, 12st | 0 |
| Hon Reginald Ward's b g Cathal, by Cassock or Hominy—Daffodil, aged, 11st 13lbs | 0 |
| Mr F C Stanley's br g March Hare, by Balliol—Harebell, aged, 11st 7lbs | 0 |
| Mr E G Fenwick's b g Why Not, by Castlereagh—Twitter, aged, 11st 5lbs | 0 |
| Mr H N Dyas' b g Manifesto, by Man of War—Væ Victis, aged, 11st 4lbs | 0 |
| Mr H L Powell's b g The Midshipmite, by Torpedo, dam by New Oswestry—Lady Pigott, aged, 11st 4lbs | 0 |
| Mr J Hale's bl g Moriarty, by Chippendale—Algoa, 6 years, 11st 2lbs | 0 |
| Mr Egerton Clarke's bl h Ardcarn, by The King or Buckshot—Valerie, aged, 11st 1lb | 0 |
| Mr F E Irving's b h Waterford, by York—Lady Violet, by Bacchus, aged, 10st 13lbs | 0 |
| Capt J A Orr-Ewing's b h Swanshot, by Buckshot—Valerie, aged, 10 t 13lbs | 0 |
| Capt Aikin's ch g Redhill (half-bred), by Rotherhill—Whitelegs, aged, 10st 12lbs | 0 |
| Mr J A Miller's b g Dollar II (late Dollar), by Doubloon—Roscid, 6 yrs, 10st 11lbs | 0 |
| Mr R C Vyner's bl g Alpheus (half-bred), by Esterling—Arethusa, 5yrs., 10st 10lbs | 0 |
| Capt Ricardo's br h St Anthony, by St Gatien—Sea Coal, aged, 10st 10lbs | 0 |
| Mr C Hibbert's ch g Rory O'More, by Town Moor—Iolanthe, 6yrs 10st 9lbs | 0 |
| Mr W Pritchard Gordon's b g Van Der Burg, by Dutch Skater—Yurata, aged, 10st 9lb | 0 |
| Sir Samuel Scott's b h Emin, by Galliard—Venture, aged, 10st 4lb | 0 |
| Mr Michael J Corbally's br m Fleetwing, by Studley—Cassowary, 6 yrs, 10st 6lbs | 0 |
| Mr A Jolland's b h Clawson, by Wizard—Clove, 6 yrs, 10st 4lbs | 0 |
| Mr M Widger's b or br m Miss Baron, by Baron Farney—Sister to Star of the Sea, 6 yrs, 10st | 0 |
| Sir Samuel Scott's ch g Philactery, by Philammon—Elaine, aged, 9st 11lbs | 0 |
| Mr W Lawson's br g Kestrel, by Spider, dam's pedigree unknown, aged, 9st 10lbs | 0 |
| Mr F D Leyland's b g West Meath, by Ascetic—Deodar, aged, 9st 7lbs | 0 |
| Mr W R Benison's b h Caustic, by George Mansfield—Capability, aged, 9 st 7lbs | 0 |

(Winner trained by R. Collins, Weyhill, Andover, Hants.)

Betting:—7 to 1 against Rory O More, 25 to 1 against Biscuit, 40 to 1 against The Soarer, 40 to 1 against Father O'Flynn.

Won by a length and a half; the same separating second and third.

### THE LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

The (49th) Liverpool Spring Cup of 800 sovs., part in plate or the whole in specie, at winner's option; entrance 5 sovs. each nominator, and 9 sovs. each extra for starters; second to receive 50 sovs. from the plate; a handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards; winner after February 13, at noon, 5lbs., of a handicap of any value or of any race value 200 sovs. 10lbs., of two handicaps of any value or of one handicap value 300 sovs. 12lbs. extra. Cup Course, one mile and three furlongs. (29 nominators.)

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|---|---|
| Mr B I Barnato's ch h Stowmarket, by Timothy—Tenax, 5yrs, 8st 2lbs O Madden | 1 |
| Mr W M G Singer's ch c Telescope, by Tyrant—Astrology, 4yrs, 7st 10lbs F Alsopp | 2 |
| Lord Derby's b c Dingle Bay, by Minting—Dingle, 4yrs, 6st 8lbs H Toon | 3 |

(Winner trained by J. Cannon, Newmarket.)
Betting: 100 to 8 against Stowarket.
Ten ran.

### THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

This race was rowed in a downpour of sleet and hail and provided a magnificent struggle, such a hard fought finish not having occurred since the dead heat in 1877. Cambridge went off with the lead and at Barnes Bridge were a length to the good; then Oxford spurted and began to get on terms, and gradually wearing Cambridge down won amidst intense excitement by a third of a length. Time, 24 mins.

### THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

The Northamtonshire Stakes of 1000 sovs., a handicap for three year olds and upwards, by subscription of 5 sovs. each, the only liability of declared by Tuesday, February 4, 10 sovs. in addition if left in, and 10 sovs. more for starters; winners of any race (selling races excepted) after January 30, once, 5lbs. twice, or one of 400 sovs., 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. One mile and a half and 200 yards. (34 subs.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord William Beresford's b g Paris III, by Grandmaster—Œnone, aged, 7st 12lbs, M Cannon | 1 |
| Mr C Perkin's b h Dare Devil, by Robert the Devil—Flora McIvor, aged, 7st 13lb. T J Calder | 2 |
| Major Joicey's b c Linhope, by St Simon—Lanquet, 4 years, 6st 7lbs. S Chandley | 3 |

(Winner trained by R Marsh, Newmarket).
Betting: 2 to 1 against Paris III.
Won by six lengths; thirteen.—"Asian."

Last year, writes the *Pioneer*, we had occasion to point out the exceedingly fine shooting made by the artillery in India in the annual competitive practice, and again the batteries have done remarkably well. The reports show that the top scores among Horse and Field batteries are excellent, and that the 12-pounder breechloading gun is a splendid weapon in the hands of our gunners. As far as the ranges and targets are concerned, the conditions were the same as last year. In the first series twenty-six dummies were arranged to represent the detachments of a 4-gun battery in action, range unknown but between 2,300 and 2,800 yards. In the second series forty-five dummies represented a line of standing infantry, at one yard clear interval, range unknown but between 1,800 and 2,300 yards. The third series was similar to the second except that the infantry were supposed to be kneeling at an unknown range between 1,400 and 1,800 yards. The ammunition limit was twenty-four rounds at each series, or as many of that number as could be fired within the time-limit. This was seven minutes, from the command "Halt: action," for the first series and six minutes for the other two series; any guns loaded when time was called were, however, allowed to be fired provided this could be done within a minute. There were a few variations in procedure in order to make the firing more practical. The most important of these was that the battery-commander in one of the series, which he was at liberty to choose, had to be considered a "casaulty:" he fell out and made over command to the next senior officer. The maximum hits that could be made worked out to 852. The best score was made by the 49th Field Battery practicing at Velicheri near Madras with a total of 696 hits, or ·81 of the highest possible., "B" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, shooting at Campbellpur, came next with 651, or ·76; and "S" Battery third with 633, or ·74. The details of the fine scores made by the 49th Battery are well worth reproduction. They were as follows:—First series, time in action 7 minutes, hits 182 on 23 out of the 26 dummies; second series, time 5 minutes 40 seconds, hits 420 on 43 out of the 45 dummies; third series, time 5 minutes 58 seconds, hits 148 on 42 dummies. In each series twenty-four rounds were fired. Shooting of this kind would be hard to beat anywhere, and it shows both the wonderful power of the 12-pounder and the accuracy with which its fire was in this case directed. It will be noted that two out of the three leading batteries belong to the Horse Artillery. The marks for fire-discipline have not yet been published, the figures given above referring solely to the shooting.

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## THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS.

A Viceregal ukase directed me and several hundred others to spend a solemn evening in our store clothes in the gardens of Government House. I wanted to go down to Alipore and watch the tigers fed, but it is no light thing to disappoint an Excellency; so I washed my face and drove through the great gates in conscious cleanness.

It was while I was sadly eating an ice in a retired corner of a gorgeous "shamiana" that I was attacked by Mrs. Caffyn, Mrs. Toynbee, and that liveliest of girls, Miss Hughes-Lake—Ada, as her intimate friends, including myself, call her.

"Oh, we've been having 'such' fun," cried Mrs. Caffyn, clapping her hands and laughing girlishly. "We got hold of Major Brimstone, and tried to make him say which of us was the prettiest."

"Oh, how naughty of you," I exclaimed, casting up my eyes in mock horror. "This isn't Mussoorie."

"Worse luck," said Ad—Miss Hughes-Lake, disconsolately.

"But what did Grimstone say?" I enquired interested.

"Oh, he was shocked. Words failed him, and we came away."

"To me?"

"Oh no, not directly," said demure Mrs. Toynbee." We went with the same question to Sir Clement."

"Sir Clement!" I smiled. The Deputy Director of Home Records is no judge of beauty. He proposes to almost every girl he meets. In Madras, before he was translated to Calcutta, they used to call him the Solicitor-General. Did he dare to answer?"

"Yes, the horrid wretch. He smirked and said whoever provided him with a wife. I'd like to shake him," cried Miss Huges-Lake, stamping her little foot.

"Have an ice," I said. "They are coolling in this hot weather."

"No, thanks; but I'll take one later on. Well, since you are so pressing. I prefer a strawberry, please."

I fagged three ices, and prepared for some fun.

The three women ate delicately. Then Mrs. Caffyn tapped her plate with her spoon. "Prepare," said she.

"I'm ready," I cried. "Draw swords."

"Prepare to charge," from Mrs. Toynbee, "charge," from Mrs. Caffyn.

"Which of us is the prettiest?" cried Miss Hughes-Lake breathlessly.

"Let us do this thing decently and in due order," I said gravely.

"We must have an apple and a Paris and—"

"You're Paris," said Mrs. Caffyn.

"All right. I knew I was rather a figure of a man," I said twisting my moustache. "Now who's Venus?"

"I'm Venus," cried Mrs. Caffyn.

"No, you're not. I'm," said Miss Hughes Lake.

"If you are going to quarrel about it," I said with a pout. "I wont play."

"I didn't quarrel," said Mrs. Toynbee softly.

"Good girl. Where's the apple?"

"No, no, that isn't fair," cried the other two.

"You must judge us by our looks."

"What Juno about it?" said Mrs. Toynbee.

"A pun," a vile pun. Drown her in the moat."

Ad-Miss Hughes.—Lake danced about excitedly.

"Ss-s-h," I said reprovingly. "This isn't the Rink; you can be heard for miles."

"Don't care. Fetch me another ice, and get hold of an apple or something."

I fagged again, and also brought young Mortlake with me.

"What's he for?" asked Mrs. Caffyn, pointing at the boy with a spoon.

"He's going to sit on the bench with me. Mortlake, how are your classics?"

"Don't know. Pretty bad. How're yours?"

"Middling. Now listen. Here are Venus, Minerva, and Junno. You have to point out the loveliest, and your reward will be an ice, and a smile from myself."

"Don't want any more ices. Eaten seventeen already. Which is who?"

"I'm it," cried Mrs. Caffyn, her pretty face alight with vivacious enjoyment.

"All right" said the boy solemnly. "What'll you give me for the apple?"

"I'll give you my bicycle"

"Pooh," said Miss Hughes-Lake scornfully, "she's only giving it away because she can't manage it. It shied with her on the Strand yesterday, and nearly threw her into the Hughli"

"My bicycle doesn't shy," said Mrs. Toynbee slowly. "I'll give you mine."

Mortlake shook his head sadly. "No bicycle for me. I prefer doing my walking on foot. What will you give me, Miss Hughes-Lake?"

The girl gave a happy laugh and showed her white teeth. "What did Venus give Paris?" said she roguishly.

He looked at her puzzled, a dubious smile on his lips. "What was it? I forget."

"I know, I know." I cried eagerly. Will you give me that?"

* * * *

Ada looks over my shoulder as I write, and gives me a shake. "Well," cries she, "You need'nt tell the whole world that you proposed to me in public."—B. C. in the "Indian Daily News."

## THE MASTER THIEF OF ENGLAND.

A writer in "Macmillan's Magazine" says James Hind, the fearless Captain of the Highway, was born at Chipping Norton in 1618. A born adventurer, he sought only enterprise and command; if a commission in the army failed him then he would risk his neck upon the road, levying his own tax and imposing his own conditions. Not only was his courage conspicuous, luck also was his constant companion; and a happy bewitchment protected him for three years against the possibility of harm. He had been lying at Hatfield, at the George Inn, and had set out betimes for London. As he neared the town gate, an old beldame begged an alms of him, and though Hind, not liking her ill-favoured visage, would have spurred forward, the beldame's glittering eye held his horse motionless. "Good woman," cried Hind, flinging her a crown, "I am in haste; pray let me pass." "Sir," answered the witch, "three days I have awaited your coming. Would you have me lose my labour now?" Thus, with Hind's assent, the Sphinx delivered her message. "Captain Hind," said she, "your life is beset with constant danger, and since from your birth I have wished you well, my poor skill has devised a perfect safeguard." With that she gave him a small box, containing what might have been a sundial or compass. "Watch this star," quoth she, "and when you know not your road, follow its guidance. So shall you be preserved from every peril for the space of three years. Thereafter, if you still have faith in my devotion, seek me again, and I will renew the virtue of the charm." Hind took the box joyfully, but when he turned to murmur a word of gratitude, the witch struck his nag's flanks with a white wand; the horse leaped vehemently forward, and Hind saw his benefactress no more. Henceforth, however, a warning voice spoke to him as plainly as did the demon to Socrates, and had he but obeyed the beldame's admonition, he might have escaped a violent death. For he passed the last day of the third year at the siege of Youghall where he was wounded, and whence he presently regained England, to his own undoing.

So long as he kept to the road, his life was one long comedy. His wit and address were inexhaustible, and fortune never found him at a loss. He would avert suspicion with the tune of a psalm, as when, habited as a pious shepherd, he broke a traveller's head with his crook, and deprived him of his horse. An early adventure was to force a pot-valiant parson, who had drunk a cup too much at a wedding, into a rarely farcical situation. Hind, having robbed two gentlemen's servants of a round sum, went ambling along the road until he encountered a parson. "Sir," said he, "I am closely pursued by robbers. You, I dare swear, will not stand by and see me plundered." Before the parson could protest, he thrust a pistol into his hand, and bade him fire it at the first comer, while he rode off to raise the county. Meanwhile, the rifled travellers came up with the parson, who straightway, mistaking them for thieves, fired without effect, and then, riding forward, flung the pistol in the face of the nearest. Thus the parson of the parish was dragged before the magistrate, while Hind, before his dupe could furnish an explanation, had placed many a mile between himself and his adversaries. So Hind rode the world up and down, redressing grievances like an Eastern monarch, and rejoicing in the abasement of the evil doer.

As became a gentleman-adventurer, Captain Hind was staunch in his loyalty to the murdered King. But he was not a Cavalier merely in sympathy, nor was he content to prove his loyalty by robbing Roundheads. He, too, would strike a blow for his King; and he showed, first with the royal army in Scotland, and afterwards at Worcester, what he dared in a righteous cause. Indeed it was his part in the unhappy battle that cost him his life; and there is a strange irony in the reflection that, on the selfsame day, when Sir Thomas Urquhart lost his precious manuscripts, the neck of James Hind was made ripe for the halter. His capture was due to treachery. Towards the end of 1651 he was lodged with one Denzys, a barber, over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street. May be he had chosen his hiding-place for its neighbourhood to Moll Cutpurse's own sanctuary. But a pack of traitors discovered him, and haling him before the Speaker of the House of Commons, got him committed forthwith to Newgate. At first he was charged with theft and murder, and was actually condemned for killing George Sympson at Knole in Berkshire. But the day after his sentence, an Act of Oblivion was passed and Hind was put upon trial for treason. During his examination he behaved with the utmost gaiety, boastfully enlarging upon his services to the King's cause. "These are filthy jingling spurs," said he as he left the bar pointing to the irons about his legs, "but I hope to exchange them ere long." His good humour remained with him to the end. He jested in prison, as he jested on the road, and it was with a light heart that he mounted the scaffold built for him at Worcester. His was the fate reserved for traitors; he was hanged, drawn, and quartered, and though his head was privily stolen and buried on the day of execution, his quarters were displayed upon the town-walls, until time and the birds destroyed them utterly.

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Delbet, a French hospital surgeon, has utilised the Rontgen cryptographs for determining the position of a needle in the hand of a patient and extracting it. MM. Girard and Bordas have applied the same method to the examination of explosive engines. They find that the explosives, picric acid and gunpowder, are transparent to the rays, while ferro-cyanide is opaque.

As was remarked in this column last week, the immediate source of the Rontgen rays appears to be the fluorescence or phosphorescence excited by the cathode rays in the glass of the Crooke's tube. Further experiments made in France tend to confirm this supposition. Becquerel, the well-known chemist, has found that crystals of the phosphorescent double sulphate of uranyle and potassium, after exposure to sunlight, emit rays which traverse bodies opaque to ordinary light, for instance, leaves of black paper and foils of aluminium and copper, and photograph the crystals or some body opaque to them on a gelatino-bromide plate. Strange to say, these crystals emit such rays and produce cryptographs even when they have not been exposed to light in the first place. He has taken silhouettes in the dark by placing the crystals above a sensitive plate and putting the whole into a drawer for five hours, then developing the plate. The effect does not seem to be due to light, for these crystals do not emit perceptible luminous phosphorescence at the end of 1-100 second. He thinks that invisible rays proceed from phosphorescent bodies and affect the sensitive plate.

The experiments of Le Bon and Murat who have taken cryptographs with the light of an ordinary lamp may be explicable on the same ground, inasmuch as fluorescence may be excited in the glass of the photographic slide under the action of ordinary light. M. D'Arsonval has substituted uranium glass, which is highly fluorescent, for the ordinary glass of the slide, and obtained much better effects from the Le Bon process. The best effect is given by glass which fluoresces with a yellowish green or canary colour when lighted by the electric spark in obscurity. M. D'Arsonval has further observed that a Crooke's tube can be replaced with advantage by an ordinary incandescent lamp of a glass which gives a greenish yellow fluorescence when its filament is connected to one pole of a "high frequency" coil.

When the fluorescence is bluish or violet, it does not give an effect. A Geissler tube surrounded with a fluorescent solution may also take the place of the Crooke's tube. It follows from these experiments that any body emitting a yellowish green fluorescence, such as we observe in uranium or canary-coloured glass, used in the arts, will impress a photographic plate across opaque bodies, that is to say, will take Rontgen cryptographs. It only remains to find a simple way of exciting an effective fluorescence or phosphorescence.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that the jealous rivalry between Norway and Sweden, which has taken another form in the recent vote of the Norwegian Odelsthing for a separate flag, has much to do with the interest the Swedes are taking in Herr Andree's balloon project. Nansen is a Norwegian, and Andree is a Swede; it is therefore a race for the Pole between the two countries. Andree may yet carry away the honour from Nansen by a bold dash in his ballon. The Societe Nordenfelt is, we understand, superintending the construction of the balloon. Herr Petersen, of Gothenburg, is to build a house for the balloon on Spitzbergen, where it is to be filled for the start. Thirty-five tons of sulphuric acid will be sent out in the Virgo, to generate the hydrogen gas required, probably by the decomposition of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid.

Herr Berson, of the Berlin Meteorological Office, who has made many ascents in free and captive balloons, condemns Andree's project as foolhardy, and predicts that it will end in disaster. He thinks, however, that captive balloons are not utilised as they might be in Arctic expeditions, and regrets that Nansen did not take one with him as he intended. According to Herr Berson, the temperature rapidly falls at great heights, and, moreover, the velocity of the wind is often very high there.

A new kind of vessel is now being built in the yard of Saint-Denis, on the Seine, after the design of M. Bazin. It is intended to roll on the sea, and consists of a deck supported by two parallel rows of gigantic trolley-wheels, four in each row. These wheels are hollow, and float in the water, thus supporting the deck as on a series of buoys. The vessel is propelled by a jet of water under pressure, issuing from the stern, and reacting on the sea water.

M. Moissan is one of the most distinguished French chemists, and his opinion on the opium question is worth something. He has made a careful analysis of the opium smoked in China, and finds that it is not crude opium, but a preparation called Chandu, which, when heated to about 250 degs. Centigrade, yields a smoke consisting of volatile perfumes and a small quantity of morphine, which does not appear to produce more ill effects than smoking tobacco. The commercial quality of opium is, however, very different in its effects. The residues of opium smoking are usually sold as dross, and when heated to 300 or 325 degs. Centigrade give off toxic compounds.

Having regard to the fact that expensive apparatus and some technical knowledge are required for the prompt and successful use of the Rontgen method of taking cryptographs of the bones in surgery, and acting on the advice of several eminent physicians and surgeons, Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton has decided to establish a laboratory for the purpose at 66, Victoria-street, Westminster, which will be equipped with the most improved apparatus and placed under the supervision of Mr. H. L. Tyson Wolff, one of his assistants. The laboratory is expected to prove of service to medical men who wish to apply the process to some of their patients.

The annual staff dinner of the National Telephone Company, which took place last Friday, is one of the most interesting semi-scientific gatherings of the year. Distinguished men of science, for instance, Lord Kelvin, Professor Hughes, and Mr. W. H. Preece are usually to be found among the guests, and the staff of the company itself includes several well-known electrical engineers for example, Mr. Dane Sinclair, the engineer-in-chief, member of council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Mr. C. Phillips, M.I.E.E., who was originally engaged in submarine telegraphy and was a responsible engineer on the first Brazilian and Guiana cables; and Mr. Thomas Fletcher, M.I.E.E., who assisted Lord Kelvin to perfect his original siphon recorder, and was probably the first to discover that aluminium is magnetic, and even strongly magnetic. Mr. Fletcher was formerly the right hand man of Lord Kelvin and the late Professor Fleeming Jenkin, F.R.S., in their submarine cable work, and altogether his rich and valuable experience in every department of telegraph and telephone work would be difficult to match.

By the way, an amusing incident occurred at the recent dinner. Mr. W. H. Preece, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office, was present as a guest, and was called upon to speak. In allusion to his well-known oratorical gifts, the gentleman who called upon him repeatedly described him as the "Demosthenes of Electricity," and the toast-master, evidently under the impression that this was his official title, craved silence for "Mr. Preece, the Demosthenes of Electricity."

One of the greatest difficulties attached to photographing a window display is the reflection in the plate glass front of the buildings on the opposite side of the street and of the passing throng. Many trimmers will thank us for indicating a successful way in which their efforts may be taken by the camera without this annoying feature. If the artist will provide himself with a black curtain, mounted at each end on wooden poles, nothing more will be needed. It must be of sufficient size to screen the largest window, and a centre aperture must be cut in order to insert the camera. This curtain, when held in place by assistants, will cut off the undesirable reflection and still admit light sufficient for all purposes from the top and sides. An additional advantage will be that the sensitised plate may be given as long an exposure as desired. When not in use the curtain can be rolled on the standards and thus be easily carried about from place to place.

There are several large lumber mills in Deseronto, Canada, and the town is partially lighted by gas obtained from sawdust from them. The sawdust is charged in retorts which are heated by a wood fire. The gas from these retorts passes into a series of coils and thence into the purifiers, which are similar to those used for coal gas. Lime is used as a purifying agent. The plant is not a very large one, and it only turns out 540 cubic metres of gas per day, for which about two tons of sawdust are required. A man and boy furnish all the labour needed at the works. The best quality of gas comes from resinous woods. One hundred kilogrammes of sawdust leave a residue of twenty kilogrammes of charcoal, and the gas in an ordinary burner, says the "Engineering and Mining Journal," gives an illumination of about eighteen candle-power.

A large electric furnace, devised by Mr. Urbanitzky for the reduction of iron ores, is described and illustrated in the "Zeitschrift fur Electrochemie." The author points out that an electric furnace is particularly advantageous for the reduction of very pure iron, but that heretofore furnaces large enough for the action to be continuous and on a large scale had not been built. In this instance, the large carbons enter the furnace from the top and are supported from a disc that can be revolved around a vertical axis. Five hundred horse-power produces about 220 lbs. of pure iron in twenty-four hours, requiring only one man. The cost is about ten cents a pound of fine steel, the power being obtained from steam. This includes the necessary rolling machinery for working the steel as well as all other expenses.

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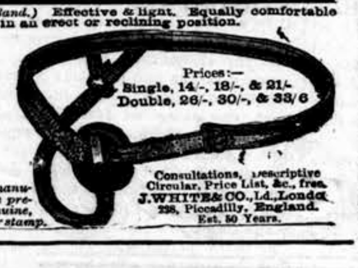

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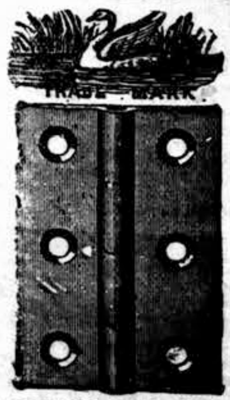

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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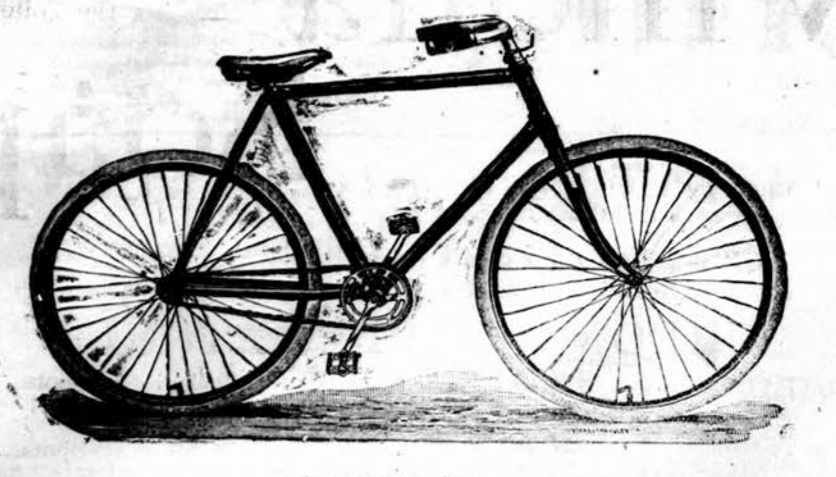

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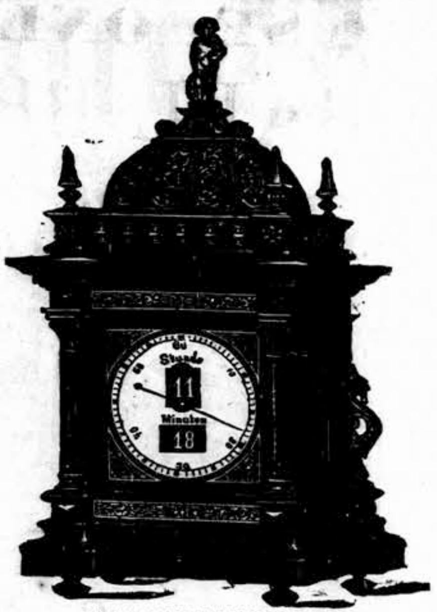

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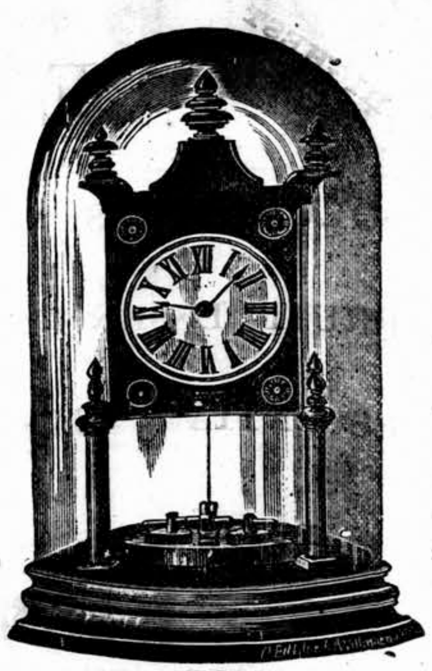

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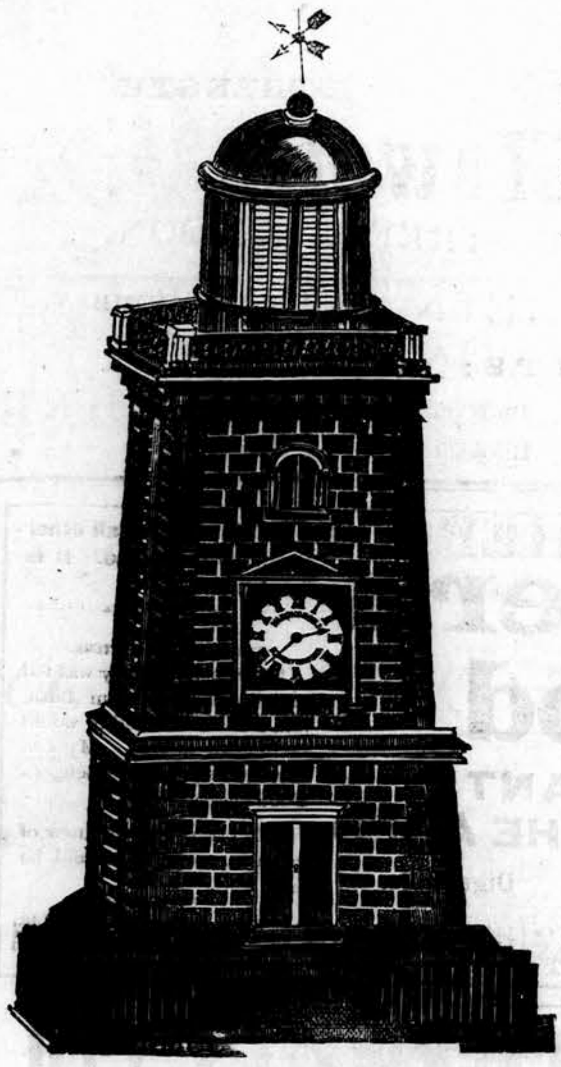

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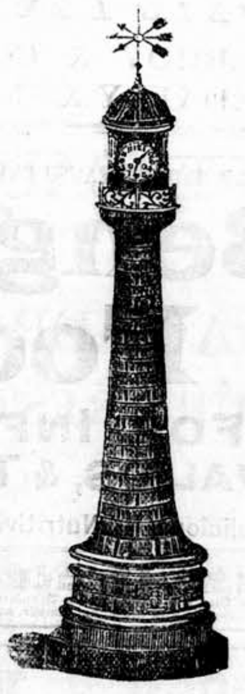

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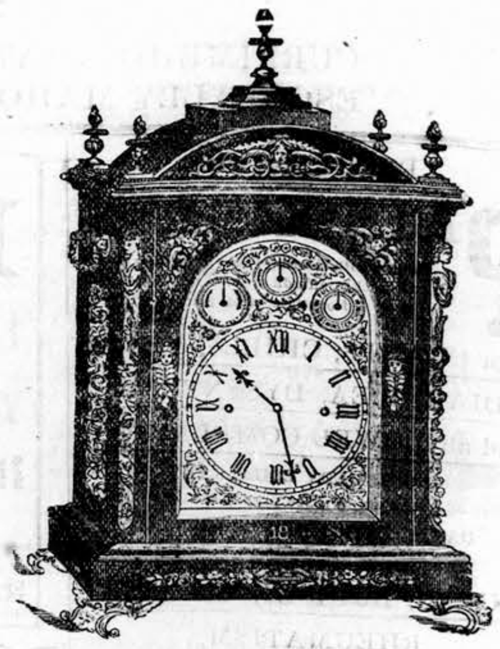

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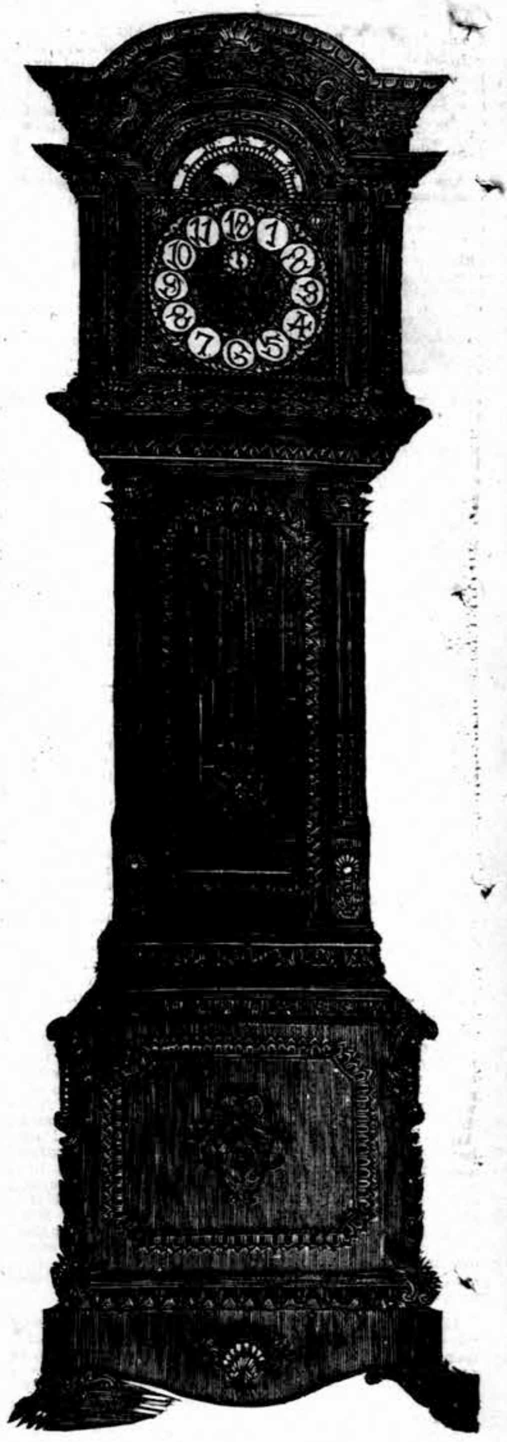

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.